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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 29, 1861. [NO. 2291.]

THE COLLISION IN BALTIMORE.

From the Sun of Saturday.

Yesterday morning the excitement which had been gradually rising in this city for some days, with reference to the passage of Northern volunteer troops Southward, reached its climax upon the arrival of the Massachusetts and other volunteers, some from Philadelphia, at President street depot, at 10½ o'clock. A large crowd had assembled, evidently to give the men an unwelcome reception. The arrangements contemplated the passage of thirty-one cars occupied by the volunteers, from President street depot to the Camden station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the intervening space occupied by the Pratt street track.

The cars were dispatched one after the other by horses, and upon the arrival of the first car at the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, a vast assemblage having collected there, demonstrations were made which evidently contemplated the stopping of the troops at that point. Just there, repairs of the road were in progress, and a number of paving stones were lying in heaps, which were seized by the crowd and used for the purpose of assault.

Six of the cars had succeeded in passing on their way before the crowd were able to accomplish their purpose of barricading the track, which they now began to effect by placing large heavy anchors lying in the vicinity directly across the rails. Some seven or eight were borne by the crowd and laid on the track, and thus the passage of the cars was effectually interrupted.

Having accomplished this object, the crowd set to lustily cheering for the South, for Jefferson Davis, South Carolina and secession, and groans for sundry obnoxious parties. In the meantime the troops thus delayed at the depot remained quietly in the cars until tired of their inaction, and apprehending a more formidable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to face the music and march through the city.

They accordingly evacuated the cars and rapidly gathering on the street north of the depot, formed in line and prepared to make the attempt.

At the head of this column on foot, Mayor Brown placed himself, and walked in front, exerting all his influence to preserve peace.

Just before the movement was made from the cars a large crowd of persons went down President street with a southern flag and met the troops as they emerged from the cars. The southern flag was then carried in front of the column, and hooting and yelling began, and as soon as the troops turned out of Canton avenue they were greeted with a volley of stones.

At the corner of Fawn street two of the soldiers were struck with stones and knocked down; one of them was taken by the police to the drug store of T. J. Pitt, at the corner of Pratt and High streets, and the other to the eastern police station.

The yelling continued and the stones flew thick and fast. At Pratt street bridge a gun was fired, said by policeman No 71 to have been fired from the ranks of the soldiers.

The crowd pressed stronger, until the body reached the corner of Gay street, where the troops presented arms and fired. Several persons fell on the first round, and the crowd became furious. A number of revolvers were used, and their shots took effect in the ranks.

People then ran in every direction in search of arms, but the armories of the military companies of the city were closely guarded and none could be obtained. The firing continued from Frederick street to South street in quick succession but how many fell cannot now be ascertained.

A frenzied crowd returned the fire from revolvers, and with bricks. Andrew Robbins, a member of a volunteer company from Stonington, Conn., was shot in the back of the head and fell from the ranks. He was taken into the drug store of Jesse S. Hunt, corner of Pratt and Charles sts. His wound is dangerous.

Another soldier, S. H. Needham, a member of the Massachusetts regiment, was struck by a brick and knocked insensible from the ranks. He was taken into the book store of T. N. Kurtz. He subsequently died. Prof. J. W. R. Dunbar was very active in rendering assistance to the wounded, as were also other physicians.

At the corner of Howard and Dover streets one of the marching companies was pressed upon when the troops in one of the cars fired a volley into the citizens. The balls struck in the brick walls of the dwelling, dashing out pieces of brick, and making large holes in the walls. The fire was returned from several points with guns and revolvers, and with bricks by the crowd. Several soldiers were wounded here, but it is thought no citizens were struck by the bullets of the soldiers. The faces of many of the soldiers, as seen through the car windows, were streaming with blood from cuts received from the shattered glass of car windows, and from the missiles hurled into them. Several wounded, supposed to have been shot in their passage along Pratt street, were taken out of the car in bleeding and fainting condition at the Camden station, and transferred to the other cars.

From Gay to South street, or Pratt, the fight with the soldiers who marched, or rather ran through town, was terrific. Large paving stones were hurled into the ranks from every direction, the negroes who were about the wharf, in many instances joining in the assault. At Gay street the soldiers fired a number of shots, though without hitting any one, so far as could be ascertained. After firing this volley the soldiers again broke into a run, but another shower of stones being hurled into the ranks at Commerce street with such force as to knock several of them down, the order was given to another portion of them to halt and fire, which had to be repeated before they could be brought to a halt. They then wheeled and fired some twenty shots, but from their stooping and dodging to avoid the stones, but four or five shots took effect, the marks of a greater portion of their balls being visible on the walls of the adjacent warehouses, even up to the second stories. Here four citizens fell, two of whom died in a few moments, and the other two were carried off, supposed to be mortally wounded.

As one of the soldiers fired he was struck with a stone and knocked down, and as he attempted to arise another stone struck him in the face, when he crawled into a store, and prostrating himself on the floor, clasped his hands and begged piteously for his life, saying that *he was threatened with instant death by his officers if he refused to accompany them. He said one-half of them had been forced to come in the same manner, and he hoped all who forced others to come might be killed before they got through the city.* He plead so hard that no further vengeance was bestowed upon him, and he was taken to the police station to have his wounds dressed. As soon as they had fired at that point they again wheeled and started off in a full run, when some three or four parties issued from the warehouses there and fired into them, which brought down three more soldiers, one of whom was carried into the same store with the one above alluded to, and died in a few moments. The others succeded in regaining their feet, and proceeded on with their comrades, the whole running as fast as they could, and a running fire was kept up by the soldiers from this point to the depot, the crowd continuing to hurl stones into the ranks throughout the whole line of march.

The Troops Reach the Camden Railroad Station.—The scene while the troops were changing cars was indescribably fearful. Taunts, clothed in the most fearful language were hurled at them by the panting crowd, who almost breathless with running, pressed up to the car windows, presenting knives and revolvers, and cursed up into the faces of the soldiers. The police were thrown in between the cars, and forming a barrier, the troops changed cars, many of them cocking their muskets as they stepped on the platform.

After embarking, the assemblage expected to see the train move off, but its departure was evidently delayed in the vain hope that the crowd would disperse; but no, it swelled, and the troops expressed to the officers of the road their determination to go at once, or they would leave the cars and make their way to Washington.

While the delay was increasing the excitement, a wild cry was raised on the platform, and a dense crowd ran down the platform and out the railroad track towards the Spring gardens, until the track for a mile was black with an excited rushing mass. The crowd, as it went, placed obstructions of every description on the track. Great logs and telegraph poles, requiring a dozen or more men to move them, were laid across the rails, and stones rolled from the embankment.

A body of police followed after the crowd, both in a full run, and removed the obstructions as fast as they were placed on the track. Various attempts were made to tear up the track with logs of wood and pieces of timber, and there was a great outcry for pickaxes and handspikes, but only one or two could be found.

The death of Robert W. Davis, Esq., at the hands of the northern troops yesterday, has created an intense feeling in this community, especially among the merchants, of which class he was an honored member in the firm of Messrs. Pegram, Paynter & Davis, Baltimore street. He had gone out the railroad track with the multitude, and when shot was standing apart with some gentlemen on an elevation, between the distillery and Redley street, on the Spring Garden side. He received a Minie musket ball in his left side, and reeling for a moment or two, fell, and died without uttering a word, though he breathed several times after policemen Pumphrey, Creamer, Butler and Hawkins reached him. A ball also penetrated the back of his coat. Two or three shots were fired from the rear cars after he fell.

The corpse was laid out at the police station dressed in the clothes the deceased had on when he received his death wound—one kid glove on, and the other partly drawn. Great curiosity was evinced by the citizens to view the body, and expressions of sympathy were deep and fervent. At four o'clock the remains were placed in a coffin and conveyed to deceased's late residence, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets. Mr. Davis leaves a widow but no children. He was an Irishman by birth, and married in Virginia. He has a brother who is an officer in the British army. Immediately upon the announcement of his death many of the wholesale dry goods stores of the city were closed in respect to his memory and in testimony of his worth. He was a gentleman of irreproachable character, fine intelligence and great popularity in mercantile circles.

When it became evident that the Northern troops were firing with ball cartridges upon the citizens, there was an instant resort to fire-arms, and people rushed frantically to their homes and the gun shops. The gun store of Mr. J. C. J. Meyer, 14 West Pratt St., near Mill, was broken into by an excited, unarmed crowd, who armed themselves, assuring the proprietor that his guns would be returned to him, or full compensation made. Mr. Meyer, with tears in his eyes, said he was a poor man, but a Southerner. A crowd rushed into the gunsmith establishment of Alexander McComas, No. 51 South Calvert street, and armed themselves with a number of the weapons in the store. At the first collision with the troops the citizens were mostly unarmed.

The Governor, Mayor and President of the Board of Police, at noon, caused an order for the instant assembling of the military of the city, with instructions to repel the march of any more Northern troops through the city.

In a short time thereafter Gen. Egerton appeared on the street and told the people what had been done, and it gave satisfaction.

The Governor and Mayor telegraphed to the Presidents of roads to bring no more troops to Baltimore, and advised that those then there be sent back. Also to President Lincoln to send no troops to Baltimore.

Incidents of the Battle.—While the cars containing the troops were standing at the President street depot, a clerk from the custom-house went into one of them and denounced the soldiers in bitter terms. A captain ordered him out, threatening if he did not go they would fire upon him. He replied they were too cowardly to fire, when the officer struck at him with his sword, which blow he received on the left hand, and with the other knocked him down and took his sword from him, as also the scabbard. A private interfered for the protection of his commander, and him too the clerk knocked down with a heavy drawn pistol, and escaped with his prize—the sword—the only injury he received being a pretty severe cut across his hand.

At the intersection of Gay and Pratt streets, while the soldiers were firing upon the crowd, two other clerks from the same place ran into the ranks, and each knocking down a soldier with his fists, and bore off their muskets as trophies of their exploit.

The young man shot in the leg, and taken to the infirmary, and attended by Dr. Morris, appeared quite grateful for the humane attention shown him. When asked why he came, the simple and unsophisticated reply of the youth was, "Oh, the Flag—the Stars and Stripes!" It was expected that the wounded leg would have to be amputated last night. He is only about eighteen years old, and may he live to grow wiser as he grows older.

Another of those in the station-house said he had no enmity against the South, and came only because his company was ordered out, otherwise, he would have been jeered as a coward and recreant. Others in the companies were actuated by the same motives.

A body of one hundred and five of the volunteers from the North was taken in charge by the police of the eastern district and sent back. They are now said to have stopped at Magnolia.

At the eastern police station last night a German asked for lodging. He said he had been forced into the cars at Philadelphia, but did not know where they were going to take them.

The run to Washington.—The military train in its run to Washington, was stopped at the Jackson bridge, near Chinquepin Hill, by the removal of several rails. They disembarked and the rails were relaid, under the protection of the troops. An occasional shot was fired at the troops from the hills and woods along the route, but the range was too long for any effect.

The regiment consisted of eleven companies, 678 men in all.

Arrival and Reception of the Regiment in Washington—their Wounded, &c.—WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Massachusetts regiment arrived here safely at half past five o'clock, from Baltimore, and was welcomed at the depot by an immense concourse of citizens, including many ladies. On their march to their quarters, in the Capitol, repeated cheers from the multitude rent the air. Twenty-five of their wounded members were conveyed in carriages to our infirmary.

Maryland.—There is no doubt that the people of Maryland have cherished an almost inalienable love for the Union, and men have hoped against hope that the Union would survive even the terrible ordeal to which it has been exposed since the administration of Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. But gradually hope has failed, and at length the conviction has taken hold of the public mind that there has been no sincere purpose any longer to respect the rights of the Southern States, as they were designed to be secured by the constitution. The conviction has been a most unwelcome one, and it has at length been publicly exhibited in violent resistance to the transportation of troops through the city. And the result of the unequal conflict, in which the blood of our citizens has been shed and their lives sacrificed, has had the effect to obliterate almost every shade of difference amongst us, and to unite us as one people, zealously devoted to the honor, the interests and the welfare of our State.—*Sun.*

THE BURNING AND DESERTION OF GOSPORT NAVY YARD BY LINCOLN'S TROOPS!

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF PETERSBURG EXPRESS.]

NORFOLK, April 21, p. m.—Yesterday was an exciting day here. At an early hour Gen. Taliaferro was waited on by an officer from the frigate Cumberland, and informed that the U. S. forces here did not mean to inaugurate hostilities against the citizens of Virginia, but desired only to be let alone. If they were attacked, or their movements interfered with, force would be met by force, and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth would be shelled. This notice, it was added, was given that opportunity might be allowed for the removal of the women and children, if it was contemplated to commence hostilities. The caution was not needed, however, for the simple reason that being almost wholly unprovided with men and suitable munitions of war, there was not the least likelihood that the Commanding General would incur the penalty of ordering an attack.

All day long it was evident from proceedings in the harbor, that some unusual movement was about to be made, but its precise nature no one could determine. Everything, however, indicated a purpose on the part of the enemy, to abandon the Navy Yard, and destroy all the property that could not be removed. With the ebb tide, quantities of broken musket stocks floated past the city, and workmen from the yard reported that all the cannon had been spiked, and a general destruction of property was in progress. Later in the day, it was discovered that the Germantown, Merrimac, Raritan, Plymouth, and Dolphin had been scuttled, and that a pair of enormous sheers used for taking in and out the masts of vessels, and erected at a cost of $15,000, had been cut down, crushing with their weight, the stern of the Germantown, across which they were thrown. All these acts and others indicated a purpose to retreat.

Just after dark, to the surprise of all, and the dismay of many, the Pawnee steamed up the harbor and took position at the Navy Yard, where she was received with such shouts of rejoicing as could be distinctly heard in this city. Her arrival put a new face on matters. It was rumored that she brought large reinforcements, and that the Yard would now be defended to the last extremity; but the reverse of this was her mission. She was sent to destroy, not to protect. She brought with her 200 workmen from the Washington Navy Yard, and large quantities of turpentine to be used in firing the buildings. There is no doubt that it was the intention of the Government to make the work of destruction complete, but a panic seized on those employed to carry the design into effect, and much of the most valuable property was saved. Shortly after the arrival of the Pawnee, the military companies from Petersburg arrived, and as trains were kept running until a late hour in the night, an impression prevailed among the enemy that reinforcements by the thousand were being thrown into the city, and that an immediate attack might be expected. After that the only thought was how to escape. It was a cunning device of President Mahone, that running ot the trains, and he deserves credit for practising so successfully so shrewd a trick.

About midnight the alarm was given that the Navy Yard was on fire, and sure enough there it was, a sickly blaze that seemed neither to diminish nor increase for several hours. This, however, was only the beginning. The tide was not yet favorable for the escape of the vessels, and would not be at flood until day-break. Meanwhile men were kept busy all night transferring every thing of value from the Pennsylvania and the Navy Yard to the Pawnee and the Cumberland, and both vessels were loaded to their lower ports.

At length 4 o'clock came, and with it flood tide. A rocket shot up from the Pawnee and then almost in an instant the whole front of the Navy Yard seemed one vast sheet of flame. The next minute streaks of flame flashed along the rigging of the Pennsylvania and the other doomed ships, and soon they were completely wrapped in the devouring element. The harbor was now one blaze of light. The remotest objects were distinctly visible. The surging flames leaped and roared with mad violence, making their hoarse wrath heard at the distance of several miles. The people of Hampton and even those who lived beyond, saw the red light and thought all Norfolk was a fire. It was certainly a grand, though terrible spectacle to witness, such an one as it is not given to man more than once in a life-time to behold. In the midst of the brilliance of the scene, the Pawnee, with the Cumberland in tow, stole like a guilty thing through the harbor, fleeing from the destruction she had been sent to accomplish.

But the work of vandalism was only half performed. The most valuable portions of the yard are still untouched, and are now the property of the State of Virginia. The only buildings destroyed are two ship houses, the officers' quarters, a sail loft filled with cordage, the marine barracks, and some few sheds. All the valuable workshops, with their machinery, the boat houses, spar houses, timber houses, with their costly contents, are all now in our possession.

The dry dock, constructed at so much expense, and the finest in the world, was doomed, but not destroyed. Forty barrels of powder were introduced into its chambers and a slow match applied. But, as it would seem, by the interposition of Providence, this magnificent work was spared. The fire after burning a few feet, went out, and did not ignite the powder. The dry dock is ours in perfect condition. The machinery in the shops is also perfect; the cutting of a few belts being the extent of the damage inflicted on it. The stores of costly timbers that it has been the work of years to accumulate, are all safe. Fifteen hundred pieces of the finest ordnance in the world, are comparatively unhurt. It is true that the greater number of them were spiked, but then the work was so clumsily performed, that the spikes for the most part can be removed without the least difficulty. Some of them can be picked out with the fingers. Forty-two were unspiked yesterday in the course of an hour.

The shipping destroyed, except the Merrimac—which was a first-class steam frigate nearly new—was of no great value. The Pennsylvania is no loss, as everybody knows. The Plymouth, Raritan and Dolphin had been condemned as unseaworthy. The Germantown though old was a fine frigate. She can, however, be easily raised, as can all the others, without any great expense. The Pennsylvania is utterly destroyed. The others were burnt only to the water's edge. The Plymouth was not burnt at all.

Two officers were made prisoners this morning, Com. Rodgers, of the Navy, and Capt. Wright, of the Engineering Corps of the Army. They were much frightened when brought ashore, fearing the violence of the mob which instantly surrounded them. But being placed under the protection of a company of soldiers they were taken to the General's Headquarters without any violence or insult on the part of the citizens. They denounce the destruction of the property as barbarous and vandal; but say they were obliged to obey the orders of their government. They declare that the utter demolition of everything that could not be removed was in their orders, and but for the apprehension of an immediate attack by an overpowering force, the command would have been carried out to the letter. It was in contemplation to ruin the dry-dock, the machine shops and other structures, and whelm everything in one common ruin. But this plan could not be carried out for want of time. Accident precipitated matters somewhat too. A Sergeant of the marines named Myers, knowing what was to take place, and not wishing to be carried off with his company, set fire to the barracks before the appointed time, and endeavored to escape in the confusion. He succeeded, but was shot at several times while scaling the walls. This circumstance creating a lack of confidence in their own men, and fearing at attack from without, they discontinued the preparations for firing the buildings but marched the men aboard the ships and waited for the tide. There was propriety to the value of several millions saved. Officers Rodgers and Wright were separated from their commands when the conflagration was started and rushing to the landing found communication with vessels cut off. They then made all haste to the main entrance way which, when they reached, they found enveloped in flames, through which they had to make their way at the risk of their lives. Going down to the river they seized a boat and started in pursuit of the retreating ships but passing the ferry landing at Portsmouth, they were headed off by a boat from shore which fired on them, and they then made for Ferry Point where they were captured. The utmost confusion it seems prevailed in the yard all day yesterday, and all last night. The truth is everybody was drunk from Commodore Macaulay the commandant down.

The Commodore was so drunk as to be incapable of any duty, and had to be borne to the ship on a litter. Nearly every officer, it was reported was having a high time. It seems we have a swilling set opposed to us, even those filling the highest stations. A gentleman arrived here this morning, who, with several others, was arrested while passing through Washington, for being Southerners, and taken into the presence of the august Baboon. He declares that Lincoln was so drunk that he could scarcely maintain his seat in the chair, and it was notorious in Washington, that he had been in a state of beastly intoxication for more than thirty-six hours. The man is scared nearly to death, and few people in that city are in any better condition.

All day yesterday soldiers and citizens were busy erecting batteries on points below the city.

The Naval Hospital has been taken possession of, and there the South Carolinians are to be quartered. At this point an iron battery is to be erected.

Sand batteries are in process of construction there now.

Guns were mounted at old Fort Norfolk, and preparations are making for constructing batteries on Craney Island. In a few days, with the means now at command, this harbor will be efficiently protected.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Both of the ship houses in the yard are burned. In one of them was the seventy-four *New York*, which has been on stocks forty years. Many of the cannon, besides being spiked, had their truncheons knocked off, thus rendering them useless. But there are yet more than five hundred heavy ordnance still in shooting order. The brass guns taken in the Mexican war are uninjured.

All the small arms of new style and pattern were taken away in the Cumberland, and the others broken and thrown overboard.

All of the timber sheds, eight in number, and filled with the best timber, are yet standing. These houses are about six hundred feet long, and the material contained in them is not worth less than $2,000,000.

It is peculiarly gratifying to us to have it in our power to say that the several stores filled with pork, beef, bread, beans, whisky, tobacco, cordage, canvass, spades, shovels, and every other conceivable article, which is most needed by us at this time, escaped the incendiary's torch, and is now in our possession. The value of the stores at this crisis cannot be estimated.

NORFOLK, April 22.—The U. S. Steam Sloop Pawnee went to sea this morning, and the Wabash also it is said.

The Flag of the Old Dominion.—Sunday morning, Lieut. Spotswood, of the navy, a Virginian by birth, run up to the flag staff in the navy yard the flag of the Old Dominion, with its well known arms, the figure of Liberty trampling on Tyranny, with the glorious motto: "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*"—and there it continues to flutter in the breeze.

The officers of the bay line have been notified by the Norfolk authorities, that if they assisted in the transportation of federal troops to Virginia waters, the steamers would be burnt at the wharf.

First Naval Prize!—Star of the West Captured!!—NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The steamship Star of the West was brought into this port to-day a prize to the Confederate State flag. She has on board eight or nine hundred barrels of provisions.

The steamer Habanna has been purchased by the Confederate States and will be transformed into a war vessel carrying eight guns and one pivot gun.

Louisiana.—Great preparations are in progress for the defence of New Orleans. The City Council has appropriated $200,000 for the purpose. Gov. Moore issued a proclamation on the 16th inst., for 3,000 men.

From the National Intelligencer, April 19.

DESPATCH FROM MAJOR ANDERSON

The Secretary of War received yesterday afternoon, from Maj. Anderson, the subjoined despatch:

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, off Sandy Hook, }
April 18, 1861, 10:30 A. M., via New York. }

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burnt, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard—being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities—and marched out of the Fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major 1st Artillery Commanding.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1861.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The mails North of Richmond having been cut off for nearly a week past, we had neither papers nor letters from the present seat of war, till this morning a few of the former came through. Even the telegraph is in the hands of the administration at Washington. The Richmond Whig, however, obtained a Baltimore paper of Saturday last, from which it copied the highly interesting account of the fight in the streets of Baltimore, which we transfer to our columns. Besides this, we copy the account of the attempted destruction of property at the Gosport Navy Yard, and retreat of the U. S. forces.

The affair in Baltimore seems to have removed any indecision that might have existed in Maryland. The determination to have no more Black Republican troops passed through that State is so decided that railroad bridges have been destroyed in all directions. The telegraph yesterday reported that in attempting to pass through Annapolis instead of Baltimore, a regiment of them was cut to pieces. But we regret to say there is no confirmation to-day of the report.

THE U. S. ARSENAL.—In a postscript to the larger part of our edition on Monday, we simply mentioned the fact that the U. S. Arsenal in this place had been surrendered to the State of North Carolina. Instead of 900 men, that we were led to expect would obey the call of the Colonel of the 33d Regiment, there were actually mustered 1050, all of this county except a small volunteer company of about 20 from Robeson county. They were all armed with muskets, mostly drawn from the State Arsenal, and provided with ball cartridges. After the necessary formalities, the articles of capitulation were signed, the U. S. flag lowered and saluted, and a Southern Confederacy flag hoisted and saluted. This occurred at about 3 o'clock P. M. Agreeably to the stipulations, the Southern flag was also taken down after the salute, and neither flag will be raised till after the departure of the U. S. troops.

The officers and soldiers heretofore stationed at the Arsenal are still here. The latter will soon leave for New York we suppose, a safe conduct having of course been guaranteed to them, and it being a point of honor with them to rejoin their regiment.

As to the officers, Capt. Bradford, Brevet Maj. Anderson and Lieut. D'Lagnel, none of them will ever draw sword against the South. Of that we are sure. They have many warm personal friends here, who will part from them with great regret.

The Arsenal Buildings and machinery have probably cost the United States more than a quarter of a million of dollars. The machinery especially is very perfect for the manufacture of many implements of war.

There are 4 brass 6 pounders, and 2 brass 12 pounder howitzers, forming a complete "battery," in military phrase, with all the horse trappings therefor, and 2 old make iron 6 pounders; 37,000 muskets and rifles, with other military stores, and a large quantity of Powder.

Lieut. John A. Pemberton, of the Lafayette Light Infantry, is temporarily in charge of the Arsenal.

Our North Carolina exchange papers mention the formation of volunteer companies in all directions, 3 in Raleigh, 1 in Wake, a 3d in Cabarrus, 1 of 64 at Durham's station, Orange, to which Paul C. Cameron, Esq. presented $500. The Chatham Rifles, Capt. Ihrie. A company of 40 at Lincolnton. A company of 100 at Kenansville, and two others nearly ready. The Magistrates have voted to raise $50,000 for support and defence. The County Court of Mecklenburg has appropriated $50,000. A large company has been organized in Clinton, and $8000 subscribed to assist in its equipment.

THE SPIRIT IN MOORE COUNTY.—A friend writes us from Carthage, April 23d:—

"This is court week, in Moore. Thus far but little has been done in court. Our citizens are considerably excited, at the unprecedented act of Lincoln. A volunteer company is being raised in Carthage; others will probably be raised in other parts of the county. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House to-day. We were pleased to hear that no blood was shed in Fayetteville.

THE SPIRIT OF GUILFORD.—A business letter from a gentleman in Greensborough to a merchant in Fayetteville says,—

"The community seem all carried away with the war question. Our company left town on the 20th at 3 A. M. Some 15 or 20 persons will leave High Point this week. 4 left this morning. None of the single Union men in the company balked or procured a substitute. One single man, a secessionist, did. Only 4 Democrats, I believe, went, and they were *moderate* men, one a consistent member of the Methodist church. No ultra partisans have left as yet. Two other companies are forming, whether as an excuse merely time will determine. Guilford will be fully represented, much as has been said against her."

Letter to the Editors, dated

GREENSBORO,' N. C. April 23, 1861.

EDS. OBSERVER:—I am happy to be able to inform you that the course indicated in the *Observer* of Thursday last on our national troubles, meets the entire approbation of the Union men in this county. We have fought for the Union as long as there was a hope, but now we are as thoroughly united in favor of resistance. A large meeting of the citizens held to-day in front of the Court House (for large as our Court House is, it would not accommodate half the crowd;) was addressed by Gov. Morehead, Ralph Gorrell, and Hon. John A. Gilmer, of Guilford, and J. W. Thomas Esq., of Davidson. The speakers advocated immediate resistance; said the time for talking had passed; that war must be met with war, and God protect the right! Guilford has sent one Company of soldiers to Fort Fort Macon, (the Grays)—has another company of minute men organized, and as I write this, the Home Guards—a company of elderly men, are parading the streets, composed of such men as Rev. N. D. Wilson, Rev. Wm. Barringer, Hon. J. A. Gilmer and others. *Guilford will do her whole duty.*

The excitement is intense—the people will hardly be satisfied to attend to their business in Court. War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, is the motto of all.

D. N. S.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALSO.—We learn that the citizens of Randolph are getting up a volunteer company at Asheborough.

Edward Cantwell, Esq. of Raleigh, volunteered as a private in the ranks of the Wilmington Light Infantry in service at Fort Caswell. This is unlike the leaders generally, who wait to get offices.

The Hon. L. O'B. Branch joined the Oak City Guards a few days ago—one of the last to join, and the fourth secessionist in it out of a company of about 85. All right; better late than never.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

Gent'n:—Col. Tew, commandant at Fort Macon, requests me to state, that he is amply provided with men at that point and is unable to accommodate any more. This notice is given to prevent disappointment, to the end that the gallant sons of North Carolina may direct their steps to some other point.

J. H. HAUGHTON, Chairman
of Committee of Safety for Newbern.

Newbern, April 24, 1861.

The Goldsboro' Tribune of yesterday says,

"We understand that Duncan K. McRae, Esq., who came here last night, bears a special order for one regiment of North Carolina troops, to *march to the City of Washington.* They are to be ready in 48 hours from the notice. This is by order of Governor Ellis."

NOTICE.—Contributions in aid of the Volunteers from Cumberland County, will be received and disbursed by

A. McLEAN,
Mayor of Fayetteville.

The necessity for assistance is immediate and pressing, and it is hoped all good citizens of the Town and County will respond promptly and liberally.

MAJOR HOLMES.—We have just learned, from best authority, that Major Holmes has received a Colonel's Commission from President Davis, has been ordered to Raleigh, and passed through Goldsboro' yesterday for that place. We are glad to hear it.

VIRGINIA.—The papers from all sections of Virginia reach us filled to overflowing with preparations for the approaching struggle.

Rockingham county, Va., has already sent off a regiment of volunteers to the war. A writer from Harrisonburg says that Virginia can muster one hundred thousand men in one month, if Rockingham is an index of the State. An extra session of the Court appropriated $10,000 for the benefit of the soldiers.

Five companies have gone from Augusta county, and two more are only waiting for arms, for which the city council of Staunton appropriated $8000.

TENNESSEE.—Governor Harris has called the Legislature, to meet on this day, the 25th of April.

BREAD AND MEAT.—We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the propriety of planting corn and raising Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, instead of devoting their attention and labor to Cotton and Naval Stores. The future is veiled in mystery; but to all human appearances we are in for a long, furious and bloody war, in which vast armies are to be fed, tens of thousands of men are to be withdrawn from the laboring and producing classes and converted into mere consumers. At the same time the usual facilities for getting Western Bacon and Northern Corn and Hay (which we ought never to have consented to buy,) are to be cut off, or at the least very materially restricted. It should be the first duty, as well of self-preservation as of patriotism, of every man, under these circumstances, to take care that he have abundance of food for himself and those dependent on him, with something to spare for the brave men who will be fighting his battles against the common enemy. Plant Corn, therefore, and raise stock. They are likely to bring high prices; but whether high or low, take care to have abundance, if God shall in mercy give "the former and the latter rains."

Besides the reasonableness of this desire to provide food, we ask our readers to look around them for the market for their usual crops of cotton and naval stores. Where are they? Who will buy such things? And who will consume them, or ship them, or to what market can they be sent?

Let the world suffer for your Cotton. It may perhaps be a lesson not lost upon the fanatics who are upturning the foundations of society, to have their looms stop, and their hundreds of thousands of operatives crying out for that bread which they have been in the habit of earning by manufacturing the raw material produced by Southern labor. Let them suffer, we say, and let suffering teach them to mind their own business.

SAVE THE POWDER!—Waste not a grain of this indispensable article. Let us have no firing of salutes, no firing for fun, no firing that can be avoided. The enemy will require all the powder we can command.

TERMS, CASH.—Such is the rule of trade now generally adopted in this town and elsewhere. And it is better for both seller and buyer that it should be so. The merchants will scarcely be able just now to replenish their stocks, certainly not on credit. And the buyer when he has to pay cash, will be very careful that he buys nothing that he is not absolutely obliged to have. This is no time for wasteful or extravagant expenses.

Of one thing we need not say there must be the utmost care, viz: that the families of men engaged in the service of their country must be provided for, and not allowed to suffer.

AT FORT MACON.—The Newbern Progress has been informed "through the kindness of a friend,"—the Editor not being there to see for himself,—that there are seven companies, 379 men, at Fort Macon. They are from Goldsboro' 76, Edgecombe 90, Wilson 60, Orange 65, Guilford 40, and only 48 from all the counties East of Goldsboro, viz: the company from Newbern. [97 from Warren county have since gone there.]

The Editor of the Progress says that he "believed it to be his duty to denounce every paper and every man who refuses to stand up to the South in this the hour of its greatest need." Of course; stand up, but take special care to let the abused Guilford boys do the ditching &c. at Fort Macon. *They* are willing, whatever you may be.

CLINGMAN IN CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Mercury mentions a serenade to Senator Clingman in that city, and a speech from him, on Thursday evening last. We have no objection to either at a proper time; but it occurs to us that such a furious secessionist as Clingman ought to have gone to Charleston, if he went at all, *before* the fight there, and that since that fight he might be of more service at Fort Caswell or Fort Macon than at Charleston—and working on the fortifications rather than making speeches. This is no time for politicians to be stumping, especially not for those who have brought on the war. Let them go to the forts and *work*, and if a fight comes, let them be there to fight. Let us have no shamming, no plea of exemption, from those who panted for war till war came.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—An oath, specially prepared by the U. S. Attorney General, has been administered to every employe of the government.

LAST SUNDAY IN BALTIMORE.—The city was in a state of intense excitement all day, caused by rumors of troops approaching, and a general arming for resistance. The following will give an idea of the scene:—

In the midst of a comparative pause the news was received that troops were at Cockeysville, marching steadily towards the city. The number was originally stated at two thousand, but it rose rapidly in the mouth of rumor to five, eight, ten thousand. Instantly the street was in an uproar, the cry to arms rang out; men singly and in groups, with arms of every variety, from patent rifles to common fowling pieces, passed hurriedly around to different rendezvous. A fresh impulse was given to the excitement by a second report that another body of troops were marching on the city by the Reisterstown road, and were already at Pikesville, seven miles distant. The throng rushed curiously and excitedly about. The armed men gathered in squads and were formed into companies. The unarmed clamored for weapons and rushed to the gun shops on Baltimore street, which were quickly broken open, and what arms they contained passed out indiscriminately to any who were alert enough to get within reach of the supply.

The bells of the church on Second street rang out a startling alarm, communicating the excitement to every part of the city. In the churches in which services were at the time in progress, of course the wildest apprehensions were created. A general attack upon the city, a bombardment from Fort McHenry, with all the addenda of horrors that the fertile imagination could depict, presented themselves. Services were interrupted, ladies shrieked and fainted, congregations dismissed themselves, and terrified women hurried to their homes. From all sections of the city throngs of men poured toward the centre.

☞ See Fourth Page.

MEETING IN ROBESON COUNTY.

A large number of the citizens of Robeson County, assembled at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 20th April 1861, to express their opinions as to the position the State ought to occupy in this awful crisis. On motion of T. A. Norment, Esq., R. B. Gregory was called to the Chair, and on motion of Col. N. A. McLean, S. R. Carter and W. F. French were appointed Secretaries of the meeting. On taking the chair Mr. Gregory requested Mr. Norment to explain the object of the meeting. Mr. Norment made a very able and patriotic speech. The substance, but not the express words of his speech were these: He stated that in that very house he had often pleaded in behalf of the Union, and that the awful calamity of civil war might never fall upon his country, but at the same time that he told them these things, he also stated that his party were totally and unequivocally opposed to coercion, and that if the government should attempt oppression in that form, or in any other, that the Union men of North Carolina, so far from being found in the back ground, would be in the foremost ranks of the contest, willing to die if need be for the honor and safety of the State; but that he now thought all past differences ought to be buried, and that the State ought to throb as it were with one heart, and that heart should be for the safety of their firesides. The following gentlemen were then appointed by the chair to draft resolutions, viz: Col. N. A. McLean, Condary Godwin, Col. John A. Rowland, Durham Lewis, and Wm. F. French. During the absence of the committee, Mr. Morisey made a speech full of high toned sentiments and patriotic appeals. Mr. John P. Fuller having been called for, then made a warm and stirring appeal to his countrymen to resist the wicked attempts of coercion made by the administration of Old Abe Lincoln, with the best guns and weapons of destruction which the ingenuity of the world can supply. The committee returning made the following report:

WHEREAS, The political crisis of the country has culminated by the inauguration of war, and the proclamation of the President, calling upon North Carolina and the people of the South generally, to aid and assist him in the infamous work of coercion and war upon our sister States, which have already seceded from the Union, thereby indicating a policy to force us into a fracticidal strife, and making it a question of life and liberty on one side, and subjugation and death on the other, and evincing a determination on the part of the administration to blast the last hope of peace and harmonious Union. Therefore be it resolved by this meeting.

1. That all past political differences between all our citizens on questions as to the propriety of political action, should be buried in the mighty question of saving the liberty of North Carolina; that all should unite in heart and hand to repel any foe, whether internal or external, who may dare to put foot upon our soil with the hostile and infamous purpose of subjecting our people to Black Republican domination.

2. That we hereby declare our purpose to the world not to aid the Black Republican administration in its wicked and nefarious schemes of war and subjugation; that the cause of the South is our cause. Northern aggression upon Southern rights can be endured no longer; that the doctrine of coercion is unconstitutional, dangerous to liberty, and in the highest degree offensive to our feelings of manhood, honor and safety; and we hereby endorse and commend the prompt and ready rebuke given by our Governor to the insult offered to our people by the Secretary of War.

3. That we hereby recommend to our Governor the speedy calling together of our Legislature to take immediate steps for protecting our lives and liberties, and of ridding us of the odious incumbrance of Black Republican domination, by secession, revolution or any other means which their wisdom may dictate and their prudence sanction.

4. That we have harmed no man or set of men; that we have proven false to no trust or obligation which we owe to the General Government or to the States of the Union; that we have not sought the conflict but will not shrink from its responsibilities. And therefore, deprecating and opposing aggressive warfare, we will defend the honor and safety of North Carolina to the last extremity from all invasion; and to that end we hereby instruct our representatives, should the Legislature be assembled, to encourage and sustain any measures for the defence of our State in the most thorough and complete manner, not putting money or any other consideration in the opposite scale with the lives and liberties of our citizens, and that we recommend the building of ships for defence of our commerce and coast—the building of forts and batteries, and organization of armies for defence of our homes and our families; the whole to be armed with the best guns and weapons of destruction which the ingenuity of the world can supply.

The meeting then adjourned, with the request that the proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard, Wilmington papers, that and all other papers throughout the State would please copy.

R. B. GREGORY, Chm'n.

J. R. CARTER, } Sec'ys.
W. F. FRENCH, }

P. S. After the meeting was over a company was formed, to start next week for one of the forts of North Carolina.

Messrs. Editors:—I notice a statement in the papers that the contractor who agreed to furnish the State with arms has refused to fulfil his contract. Instead of encouraging home industry and enterprise our State has ever depended on those abroad, and in the present crisis the want is greatly felt. I do not intend to enlarge on this sad fact, but simply to state, that had the Legislature at its late session passed a bill, which was before it, to encourage the erection of an Arms Manufactory, the machinery for that purpose would by this time have been upon North Carolina soil, and though the erection might have taken some little time, yet it would have been a certain and constant supply. It is not yet too late to do something towards it and let me urge your representatives to have the matter attended to at the called session next week.

Further, all commerce being soon to be stopped we shall soon be in great want of iron. I suggest that forges be erected on Deep River—such as exist in the Western part of this State and in Tennessee.* They are in fact the "Catalan Forge" on a small scale. They cost but little and make a good quality of Iron. There are a number of forges throughout the West lying idle—these should be put to work, but they can never compete with your Coal. There will be work for all.

The beautiful Specular Iron Ore of Harrington Hill will make superior iron for gun-barrels and swords. The Black Band mixed with another ore (probably by itself) would be very superior for cannon.

I am not exactly certain, but I think $500 would erect a small Catalan Forge—if located near a good water power—$2000 I know will erect a very fair one. At the Tysor place on Deep River, a year or two ago nearly everything was ready to manufacture Iron. Why it has not been done ere this I cannot say. With those preparations which are there the manufacture can soon commence.

During the Revolution Iron was manufactured at the Tysor place, and the traces of the old forge are barely visible. It was also made at "Ore Hill" and I saw two years ago at Mt. Vernon (Chatham co.,) a bar of Iron which was made during the Revolution. May it not be that the relic of that Revolution, ere the ruins of a century have fallen upon it, may witness, in the trying times of another Revolution, the children of those who forged it delving into its native hill, that they may convert its kindred ore into the useful and valuable. And it may be that the children will use that which the fathers made.

Let me again urge attention to this matter. It will not bear delay. H. E. C.

*There are some large establishments in Tennessee for making and rolling iron, but a majority are of the plain forge fire.

STATE ITEMS.

RALEIGH ENCAMPMENT.

To the Patriotism of North Carolina:

Any articles of food in the way of Beef, Mutton, Bacon, Bread, Flour, Corn, Hay, Oats, Fodder, &c., will be thankfully received from those who are able and willing to give; to those who are not, a fair price will be paid. The Railroad will bring all articles for the use of the soldiers *free*.

'Tis not necessary to say that the ladies will do their part.

Direct to Capt. R. S. Tucker, assisted by C. H. Thompson, and John G. Williams, Assistant Commissaries.

We acknowledge a donation from William Grimes of one hundred barrels of corn, and from E. A. Whitaker a lot of provisions.

R. S. TUCKER,
Capt. Commissary Department.

Messrs. Tucker, Williams and Thompson are engaged in the active discharge of duty. Mr. Williams left on Wednesday evening for the Salisbury and Charlotte region of country to purchase provisions for the troops. Persons who may have provisions to sell may rest assured that the Legislature will promptly provide means to pay for them.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Military spirit is thoroughly aroused in this State. From the seaboard to the Tennessee line but one spirit animates our people. North Carolina will send her full quota of troops to unite in the attack on Washington City. Our streets are alive with soldiers and officers, many of the latter being here to tender their companies to the Governor. Washington City will soon be too hot to hold Abraham Lincoln and *his* government. North Carolina has said it, and she will do all she can to make good her declaration. She will never lay down her arms until the revolution is accomplished, and until her rights and liberties are made secure against the assaults of her enemies.
Raleigh Standard.

We see it stated in the State Journal that Mr. Long of the Patriot, is now for immediate secession, and is engaged in organizing a company to be tendered to Gov. Ellis. We simply desire to say that Mr. Long does not believe in the right of secession, but that he is a *Revolutionist*,—is for making common cause with the South, and hopes to see the war prosecuted with vigor. Mr. Long is not engaged in forming a company, though he is actively engaged in co-operating with the people of Guilford in resistance to the tyrant Lincoln, and holds himself ready to obey any call, and perform any duty his country requires of him.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Chatham.—We learn that one company of infantry has been raised at Pittsborough, one at Gorrell's Store, one at Rigsbee's Store, one at Williams' Store, and that three other companies are in progress. Chatham, like Caswell, is responding in the most patriotic manner to the call of the Governor.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We learn that Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew, of Charleston, a native of this State, has tendered his services to Gov. Ellis. Maj. Holmes, who has just resigned his place in the federal army, reached this City on Wednesday. There will be work enough for these gallant and experienced officers.
Raleigh Standard.

Seasonable Advice.—The Committee of Safety of Newbern have published a notice, in which "it is earnestly recommended to the people of the town and county at large, to abstain from all luxuries, to use with exact economy the necessaries of life, and to husband resources of every kind, to meet the impending storm of war which now threatens our beloved State."

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company.—At a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company, in Raleigh, April 20th 1861, it was

Resolved, 1, That all insurers in this office may enter into active military service against the late United States, on giving notes annually for two per cent extra on the amount insured; said notes to be deducted from the amount insured in case of death; *Provided*, however, that the insurer may discharge said note at any time by paying one-half its amount.

Resolved, 2. That all slaves insured in this office may be employed in the military service against the late United States—the owner paying *one per cent* extra on the amount insured.

Resolved, 3. That the regular salary will be paid to any officer of this Company entering the military service against the late United States. Other members of the Board will perform the duties of said officer, without charge.

Papers throughout the State will please copy, or notice.

Columbus County.—In response to a previous call of only four days, a large and patriotic meeting of the citizens of Columbus county met at the Court House in Whiteville on Saturday the 20th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the serious condition of our country; also for the purpose of getting volunteers to assist in defending the South against Black Republican aggressions.

The meeting was called to order by John W. Ellis, Esq., upon whose motion Robert M. McRackan, Esq., was called to the Chair and Samuel R. Chinnis and Wm. H Best were appointed Secretaries.

The chairman called upon John W. Ellis to explain the object of the meeting, who responded in an able and patriotic manner.

Robert Strange, Esq., was then called for, who came forward and addressed the meeting in a noble, eloquent and patriotic speech. Mr. Strange closed his remarks by making an eloquent appeal to the patriotic sons of Columbus, telling them that he knew they were ready to sustain their fellow-citizens in defending the honor and dignity of old North Carolina. A call was then made for Volunteers, when eighty-six immediately came forward to enlist their names to defend the South against Black Republican aggression. But still they came in solid phalanx, to swell the number. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the 22d inst., to fully organize for immediate action.

LABORERS FOR THE FORT.—At a meeting in Rockingham on the 22d inst. the following hands were tendered to work on Fort Caswell, &c.

R. J. Steele, Sr., 3 hands; J. W. Leak, 3; W. F. Leak, 3; J. P. Leak, 3; R. S. Ledbetter, 2; R. J. Steele, Jr, 2; Col. H. W. Harrington, 2; T. C. Leak, 2; S. W. Covington 2; W. C. Leak, 2; J. C. Ellerbe, 1; M. C. Ellerbe, 1; T. A. Covington, 1; Stephen Cole, 1; J. T. Moorman, 1; B. B. McKenzie, 1; W. B. Cole, 1; Dr. C. C. Covington, 1; W. W. Ellerbe, 1; R. S. Steele, 1.—Total 34.

The following sums of money were contributed by gentlemen present who had no hands to send, viz:

Dr Wm. L. Ledbetter, $10; Wm. S. McDonald, $5. M. V. Terry, $3; R. S. Long, $3; W. G. Webb, $3; Maj. Wm. E. Smith, $2; R. S. McDonald, $2; S. B. Sessoms $2. L. H. Webb, $2; Dr. P. W. Stansill, $1. Dr. A. W. Hamer, $1; Sheriff J. A. Long, $1; H. Terry, $1; Tillman Dunn, $1; J. T. Northam, $1; Col. W. L. Steele, $10; B. F. Carter, $1; Mial Wall, $20.—Total $69 50.

Thos. C. Leak, Esq., volunteered to go with the hands and put them in the works, and, if necessary, to stay with them.

Names of Companies Encamped at Fair Grounds.—Granville Independent Grays, Capt. Geo. Wortham, 52 men.

Ellis Light Infantry, Capt. S. D. Ramseur, 75 men.

Hornet's Nest Riflemen, Capt. L. S. Williams, 80 men.

Warren Light Infantry Guards, Capt. B. O. Wade, 40 men.

Warren Horse Guards, Capt. Horace Mayfield, 45 men.

Rocky Mount Light Infantry, Capt. Richard H. Lewis, 75 men.

Edgecombe Guards, Capt. J. L. Bridgers, 110 men.

The Halifax Company, Capt. Pope, arrived here on Friday morning, 26th inst., and have taken up their quarters at the fair grounds—a fine and gallant looking set of soldiers.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

Another Response.—According to a Memphis paper, the following is reported to be the answer of Governor Rector, of Arkansas, to Lincoln's requisition for volunteers:

"Yours received calling for a regiment of volunteers from Arkansas. *Nary one*—see you d—d first!"

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH LINCOLN.

We learn that delegations from the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore, headed by Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist Church, visited Washington yesterday and called upon the President, with the view of impressing upon him the importance of arresting hostilities. They were received kindly but with rude familiarity. Dr. Fuller commenced the conversation by seeking to impress upon Mr. Lincoln the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issue of peace or war—on one hand a terrible, fratricidal conflict, and on the other peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?"

"Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States. I say nothing of secession, recognize the fact that they have formed a government of their own, and that they will never be united again with the North, and peace will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted."

"And what is to become of the revenue? I shall have no government—no resources."

Dr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern States would constitute an imposing government, and furnish revenue.

The conversation turning upon the passage of troops through Maryland, Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of this State. He remarked that Maryland had shed her blood freely in the war of independence, she was the first to move for the adoption of the Constitution, and had only yielded her clinging attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a conflict with her sisters of the South.

Mr. Lincoln insisted that he wanted the troops only for the defence of the capital, not for the invasion of the Southern States. "And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically, the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland. They can't crawl under the earth, and they can't fly over it, and mathematically they must come across it. Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come here and hang me, and what can I do?"

In some allusion to the importance of a peace policy. Mr. Lincoln remarked that if he adopted it under the circumstances, there "would be no Washington in that, no Jackson in that, no spunk in that."

Dr. Fuller hoped that Mr. Lincoln would not allow "spunk" to override patriotism.

Mr. Lincoln doubted if he or Congress could recognize the Southern Confederacy. With regard to the Government, he said "he must run the machine as he found it." And in reference to passing troops through Baltimore or Maryland he said, "Now, sir, if you won't hit me, I won't hit you."

As the delegations were leaving Mr. Lincoln said to one or two of the young men, "I'll tell you a story. You have heard of the Irishman, who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a blunt razor, complained that he haggled it. Now, if I can't have troops direct through Maryland, and must have them all the way round by water, or marched across out-of-the-way territory I shall be haggled."

The delegation, on leaving "the presence," conferred together and agreed on the hopelessness of their errand and the sad prospect of any good thing from such a source, and the exclamation was actually made, "God have mercy on us, when the Government is placed in the hands of a man like this."—*Sun.*

"Old Abe" Frightened out of his Boots.—It will be remembered that, on Saturday last, Hon. Anthony Kennedy and J. Morrison Harris had an interview with Lincoln, when the following conversation took place between them: Mr. Harris having announced the object of their visit to be to prevent further bloodshed, and to obtain a recall of the orders issued for the movement of the troops, Mr. Lincoln, referring to the visit of Messrs. Dobbin, Brune and Bond, and the answer which he had made to their representations, added, "My God, Mr. Harris, I don't know what to make of your people. You have sent me one committee already, and they seemed to be perfectly satisfied with what I said to them." Mr. Harris replied that he knew nothing about that; he came as a citizen and a representative, to state facts as they actually existed, and to say that the attempt to send any more troops through Maryland, would only lead to a battle, and a very sanguinary battle. Mr. Lincoln answered, "My God, sir, what am I to do? I had better go out and hang myself on the first tree I come to, than to give up the power of the Federal Government in this way. I don't want to go through your town, or near it, if I can help it; but we must have the troops here to relieve ourselves, or we shall die like rats in a trap." He further expressed some surprise at the action of Mr. Harris, and was disposed to tax him with abandonment of his Union principles. Mr. Harris answered Lincoln that he was still a Union man, but he had come to state facts, and to represent to Lincoln the sentiments of the people, and it was one of universal opposition to the passage of any Northern troops across the soil of Maryland. Mr. Seward, interposing, drew Mr. Harris aside to a window, and pointing to the bluffs of Arlington, asked Mr. H. if he knew that on the top of that hill the Virginians might plant a battery, and they would not know at what moment a shell might burst in that very room. Gen. Scott, who was present, also expressed the opinion that it might be absolutely necessary for the troops to cut their way through Maryland, for the relief of the Federal Capital.—*Balt. Exchange.*

The Object of the War!—Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, the famous Forney, who sought to entrap a friend into the confession of a falsehood in his cups, and one of the leaders of the virtuous party at Washington, in urging the Northern people to contribute money to the support of Lincoln, makes an honest admission. He says in so many words, that the North could better afford to spend $500,000,000 than lose the South! The inquiry naturally springs to the lip of the unreflecting Virginian: "How is this? The poor, degraded, villified South, worth 500 millions to the Yankees—can it be possible? The assertion is made by a shrewd Yankee, who is well accustomed to "calculating," knows the real value of a cent, and has a table of rates for every principle of honor. We may be perfectly certain he has not rated the South at a stiver beyond its intrinsic market value. Our own conviction is, that he is greatly below the true figure. Almost any species of property is worth what its revenue will yield in five years. The old English rule was a nine years' purchase. On this principle, the South, which for many decennials has yielded the North annual profits of not less than $200,000,000, would be a good bargain at two billions!

But, this open confession by this honest knave—this public money valuation of the South, in the Northern market, betrays the true motive and real object of this base and atrocious war. The 12 millions of people, dwelling between the Delaware and the Gulf of Mexico, enjoying, as they supposed themselves entitled to enjoy, the freedom which their fathers won for them, are rated as a chattel by cheese pairing Yankees!
Richmond Whig.

More Rebels.—We hear that there were 150 military and naval resignations received in Washington in one day (Monday) this week. They were almost entirely from natives of Virginia and Maryland, who are rushing to the land of their birth.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Virginian and Patriot Worthy the Name.—We understand, on good authority, says the Danville Register, that James C. Bruce, Esq., the distinguished member of our State Convention, from the county of Halifax, who is known to be one of the wealthiest men of Virginia, has declared his readiness to put at the disposal of his native State, his entire pecuniary means, and his intention, if it shall be necessary, to melt his plate, including his spoons, and to lay them on the altar of the blessed old Commonwealth.—*Pet. Express.*

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant, called his clerks together a day or two ago, and announced to them his intention of supporting the government and assisting such of his employes as desired to volunteer in the service of their country. Mr. Stewart yesterday at a great auction sale in which he was a heavy purchaser, made a brief speech in which he said that the South now owed him *two million dollars*, but he was willing to let all that slide and *another million with it*, to sustain the flag and honor of his country.—*New York Times.*

Destruction of Property at Harper's Ferry.—We learn that John Seddon, Esq., (member of the Virginia Legislature from Stafford county,) had been detailed with a body of Virginia troops to visit Harper's Ferry, and proceeded to that place on Friday last.

When Mr. Seddon arrived at Harper's Ferry, the citizens of that place, under the impression that the State authorities were about to make an unlawful seizure of their property, to the number of some two hundred and fifty or three hundred, opposed the supposed invasion of their rights. On the arrival of three hundred Virginia troops, the Federal troops fearing they would be overpowered, fired the armory and evacuated it. As soon as this was done, the citizens of Harper's Ferry saw the mistake they had made and with the State troops rushed forward to extinguish the fire and save the property within the armory, which they succeeded in doing in a great measure.

All of the machinery was saved uninjured, and 5,000 of the improved patent muskets were saved, and are now on the way to Richmond.

All of the buildings at Harper's Ferry, and 9,000 of the old smooth-bore muskets were destroyed.

There are now 2,300 State troops guarding Harper's Ferry.—*Richmond Enquirer, 22d inst.*

Seizure of Federal Property.—Yesterday Sergeant Lindsay seized upon four car loads of military stores, clothing, tents and other army equipments, sufficient, it is supposed, for the accommodation of about one thousand men.

They are the property of the Federal Government, and were designed doubtless for the use of the volunteers from the North at Washington. The stores, which were contained in upwards of one hundred boxes, composed a miscellaneous collection of United States army overcoats and other military clothing, gloves, boots and shoes, axes, hats, blankets and a very large number of Sibley's improved tents—the best now in use—with all the necessary appurtenances. Four pieces of cannon, with their wheels and carriages separately packed in boxes, were also among the lot.—*Baltimore American.*

Seizures.—Marshal Murray yesterday seized a vessel just starting for New Orleans with *one thousand barrels of powder* on board.

The Marshal also made a descent upon the lithographic establishment of Julius Brene, and seized the engraved plate of registry for the *privateering service* of Jeff. Davis.

A lot of uniforms for the Southern army have been seized at the store of Messrs. Dubrik & Bro.

E. Delafield Smith, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for New York, has seized the blank bonds, &c., which have been prepared in that city, in view of the loan of the Southern States.
N. Y. papers.

Affairs at Perryville, Md.—Northern troops in large force are concentrating at this point. A regular camp has been established. On Monday night a sentinel who refused the passage of an officer, was ordered to be shot by the officer's guard. The order was obeyed and the man instantly killed, nine balls entering his body. He was a man of family from Philadelphia.

Movements of President Davis and Gen. Beauregard.—We learn, says "The South," upon excellent authority, that on Saturday Governor Wise received a despatch from President Davis, stating that with Gen. Beauregard, and a well appointed army, he was prepared to enter Washington so soon as Virginia was in a condition to afford such assistance as was necessary. Governor Wise replied, "Come on—Virginia is prepared and eager to march with you into the Federal Capital."

Baltimore.—Affairs in the city have returned so nearly to their ordinary condition as to furnish few points for comment. There is still some excitement, an air of curiosity and anticipation pervades the people, military preparations go forward, business is suspended, the mails nearly a thing of the past, and the telegraph only a remembrance, but the outward manifestations of the revolution have subsided for the time. The special election yesterday for Delegates to the State Assembly passed so quietly that it was difficult to discover the locality of the precinct polls. There was but one ticket in nomination and therefore no contest."—*Baltimore American.*

The War Spirit.—A gentleman, resident of this city, who came through yesterday from Philadelphia and New York, furnishes us some interesting facts that came under his notice. The whole country was wild with the war spirit. Philadelphia and New York were thronged with troops and reinforcements were pouring in from all quarters. Up to Monday night seven thousand had left New York and four thousand from Philadelphia for Washington. Two thousand were at Perrysville, on the east side of the Susquehanna, waiting transportation to Annapolis.
Baltimore American.

The Missouri Convention to be Convened.—The St. Joseph (Missouri) Journal learns from a reliable source that ex-Gov. Price, President of the Missouri State Convention, will convene that body at the earliest practicable period, and that the question of immediate secession, or the awaiting of the action of the Border State Convention at Frankfort, will be submitted to the people.

Kentucky.—Mr. Breckinridge addressed a large meeting at Louisville on Saturday. He proposed that Kentucky present herself at the extra session of Congress on the Fourth of July, and through her Senators and Representatives protest against the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword, Kentucky in the meantime to call a State Convention to aid her Congressmen in presenting that protest.

The Feeling in Southern Illinois.—The sentiment of the people of Southern Illinois, says the St. Louis Evening News of Saturday, appears to be averse to furnishing troops to the President to enforce his new policy. We hear of no meetings in that quarter to organize companies to be tendered to the Government; and Egypt seems to be the only spot in the entire North that escapes the whirlwind now prevailing. It is said that a meeting was held at Vienna, Johnson county, Illinois, last week, at which resolutions were passed in favor of a separation of that region from the State, and annexation to the Border Slave States.

Military Alliance Between Western Cities.—LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—This city and New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., are forming a military alliance to preserve a peaceable status between the three cities, and sustain amicable relations in any event.

The Revolution of 1776 and 1861.—It is a remarkable coincidence that the first blood shed in the revolutionary war, between the colonies and Great Britain, was at the village of Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, and the first blood shed in the revolution between the North and the South, occurred in the city of Baltimore on the 19th April, 1861, just eighty-six years after.

Major Anderson.—Major Anderson delivered a speech at Trenton, New Jersey, on Friday, in the course of which he said:

"It is one of the most painful recollections of that event, that when our barracks were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs, and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation, instead of sending a white flag, with assistance to extinguish the flames, then threatening us with destruction, they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery, in total disregard of every feeling of humanity."

Arrival of Federal Troops.—ANNAPOLIS, April 28.—The Seventh New York Regiment, numbering 991 men, and the Massachusetts Regiment, came in last night and landed at the Naval Academy. They are awaiting the arrival of the First and Twelfth Regiments from New York, who left on Saturday in the Baltic for the Potomac river; and in case they fail to reach Washington, they will land here, and all march in a body for Washington.

Reinforcing Washington.—The Federal Government is rapidly reinforcing Washington via Annapolis. The first detachment commenced passing the Annapolis Junction at yesterday noon. It was about 2,500 strong, and composed in part of the New York Seventh. A second detachment of 3,000 men were about to move from Annapolis. The troops march from Annapolis to Washington, the railroad being used for the transportation of stores and provisions. So far no armed opposition to the passage of the troops is reported.

Intelligence from Norfolk reports the rapid concentration of Virginia troops at that point. Several companies from Georgia had also arrived there. The whole number assembled is reported at 7,000.
Balt. American, 25th.

More Southern Troops.—About 100 additional troops, being detachments of the several companies of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, passed through this city on the early train to Richmond yesterday morning, to join those who had preceded them the day before. These will make the number of Southern troops now in Richmond nearly 700, with the remainder of the regiment to follow in a few days.
Petersburg Express, 26th.

Virginia in Arms.—Never before since she had existence, was there such a spirit abroad as now pervades this old Commonwealth. The insult to her honor, the menace to her freedom have roused all her sons. With or without arms, the impulse is spontaneous and universal to rush at once upon Washington, crush out the Prætorian cohorts and the vile wretches who have polluted the Capital of the Republic with their presence. From North, South, East and West, and from every traction of the compass, the same war note greets us. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," is not only on the lips, but in the heart of every Virginian. From the Greenbrier and on the Western slope of the Alleghany; from Harrison county, the centre of the great Northwest, which has been defamed as disloyal to Virginia, valiant men are mustering for the field, to vindicate her honor, and uphold her independence. In all that region, the name of Tory will doom the man who bears it, to eternal infamy.
Rich. Whig.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 25th, 7 P. M.—The Light Boats on the Potomac and Rappahannock have been destroyed.

Provisions in Washington are becoming dearer and the Government is selling flour to those professing allegiance. It is said that the Government will obtain supplies through Baltimore.

There are no Virginia troops nearer Washington than Alexandria. Arlington Heights are unoccupied.

It is reported that Chief Justice Taney, and two other of the Supreme Court Judges have resigned, and will publish an address to the world, declaring Lincoln's policy unconstitutional.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 25th—8 P. M.—The New York Seventh Regiment has arrived in Washington from Annapolis.

The railroad from Annapolis to Washington is open and guarded by troops.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April 26.—It was rumored in Baltimore on the 25th, that the Government had sent workmen across the Susquehanna, protected by infantry, to re-construct the destroyed bridges over Gunpowder and Bush River, said to be for mails only, the military route *via* Perryville and Annapolis being deemed sufficient for the troops.

A large schooner from New York has been brought to at Fortress Monroe, and her cargo of military stores seized.

Ten thousand Government troops were at Annapolis at the last accounts.

Large numbers of Northern troops on the Pennsylvania line nearly ready to move.

RICHMOND, April 25, 1861.—Company F, Capt. Cary, First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, and the Light Infantry Blues, Capt. O. J. Wise, went up the Fredericksburg Railroad yesterday. Destination unknown.

It is the impression in certain authentic circles, that Richmond will be the Capital of the Southern Confederacy.

Hon Judge John S. Caskie is a private in the Richmond Artillery.

The Rev. George Woodbridge, D. D., pastor of the Monumental (P. E.) Church, and a graduate of West Point, has been busily engaged for several nights drilling two volunteer companies.

All the young ladies in the schools, and in sewing circles, connected with the churches, are busily engaged making uniforms and preparing bandages for the volunteers.

The Rev. Dr. Wilmer, pastor of the Emanuel Church, near Richmond, is the captain of a military company.

The Rev. Moses Hoge, D. D., is a member of the Home Guard. This company now numbers 450 men.

The Convention has passed an Ordinance uniting Virginia with the Confederate States. Until the Confederate Congress meets, which will be on the 29th instant, a treaty is formed, for purposes offensive and defensive.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, April 22.

No reason yet to change former instructions. Our policy is not to violate hospitality. Let vessels engaged in private commerce go until war is declared by Congress.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Arkansas State Convention is to re-assemble on the 6th May.

For Sale.

SEVERAL very fine HORSES, and a few more common ones, the latter suitable for plantation use.

D. G. MACRAE.
April 25. 16-2w

OPENING OUR STOCK OF SUMMER BONNETS.

I WILL open, on Monday the 29th April, in my MILLINERY department, a large and desirable Stock of BONNETS of the latest styles and best material, for the season, gotten expressly for our own sales, according to the times; great bargains may be expected.

Ladies don't forget to call on Monday 29th.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
April 24. [Carolinian 1t] 16-2t

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail.

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Jan'y 21. 89-it

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 3711ypd

Two Days Later from Europe.—The Columbia, from Galaway, 9th inst., has arrived.

Warlike rumors were prevalent in Paris.

It was stated that the army at Lyons is to be increased to 100,000 men, and that Marshal Canrobert is to have 80,000 along the eastern frontier.

It was rumored that France had sent a fleet to Charleston at the suggestion of President Davis.

Cotton Market.—April 8.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 20,000 bales, of which 6,000 were to speculators and exporters. Advance of &c., closing active at 7 7-16d. for Orleans middling.

New Boat.—In these deranged times, we to vary the constant din of alarm by some of improvement, and therefore we allude rejoicingly to the new steamer recently built here, to between this place and Fayetteville. The steamer in question, the James P. Petteway, built of the best North Carolina material, by James Cameron. The J. T. Petteway is feet long, 21 ft. beam 4 ft. hold, draws light, is a side-wheel boat, with double diameter of cylinder 16 inches, length of 5 feet, equal to 125 horse power. She is strongly, with large engine power to fit her the successful prosecution of the freighting ness between this point and Fayetteville. was built for, and is owned by John Dawson.
Wilmington Journal.

Head Quarters 42d Regiment,
N. C. MILITIA.

OWING to the important crisis, threatening the sion and attempted subjugation of N. C. by Lincoln's government, I hereby command the Captains of the different Companies composing the 42d Regiment of N. C. Militia, with their respective companies, including all in each district between the ages of 18 and 45—to appear in Lumberton, on Wednesday the 1st day of May 1861, armed and equipped according to law, for thorough organization and discipline, in order to be well prepared to defend our rights, our liberties and firesides.

THOS. J. MORISEY, Col. Com.
WILLINGTON WISHART, Adj't.
April 25, 1861. 16-2

Head Quarters 34th Regiment,
N. C. MILITIA.

SUMMERVILLE, April 24th 1861.

THE Commanding officers of Companies in the above named Regiment are hereby ordered to parade their respective Companies at the residence of Dr. W. A. McNeill on Saturday the 4th day of May next at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped for Review and Inspection with 4 Rounds Blank Cartridges. The Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers of said Regiment are also ordered to meet at the same place on the 3rd of May next at 11 o'clock A. M. for drill &c.

By order of J. A. SPEARS, Col. Comd't.
DANIEL MCDOUGALD, Adjutant.

In addition to the above order it is deemed proper to state that at the approaching Parade an opportunity will be offered to all good Citizens to Volunteer in defending N. C. from dishonor and vandalism. The 34th is expected to do her whole duty. We want 4 Companies of Volunteers, two for general service and two for county Guards. J. A. S.

Great Bargains!

JUST received one of the largest and cheapest assortments of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 pieces of Calicoes,

warranted fast colors, at 10 cts. per yard, usually sold from 12½ to 15 cts.

250 pieces Colored Muslins and Lawns,

fast colors, at 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold from 15 to 20 cts.

100 pieces Debeges,

at 10 and 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold at 20 and 25 cts.

Plain, Black and Brocaded Silks; Plain and figured Challies; Plain and Figured Barages; Crapes; Moretts; Lustrals; Brochet Poplins; Lustres; Francais Brochet; Figured Debeges; Brocade Argantines; Grenadines; Poil De Nord; Ottoman Lawns; Organdies; Ginghams; White Goods, Embroideries, Hosieries, &c. &c.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk Mantles, Dusters, Barege Bournos, Scotch Wrappers, Chantille Points, Mohair Points, Lace Points, Double Flounced Points, Crape Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., &c. &c., &c.

☞ Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and make their selections and get the BARGAINS at

GEORGE BRANDT'S EMPORIUM of FASHION,
14 Hay St., Fayetteville.
April 3. 10-tf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on

GEORGE BRANDT.
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.
Dec'r 3, 1860. 7tf

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Price, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C. Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. B. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1861.

MILITARY.—On Saturday last, after the U. S. soldiers left the Arsenal, the Fayetteville Independent Company, Maj. Wright Huske, took up, in obedience to orders, its permanent quarters there, for the protection of the important and valuable property there. The company had about 35 active members before the Proclamation. It has now upwards of 100. Its officers are, Wright Huske, Major, B. R. Huske, 1st Captain, C. B. Cook, 2d do., Hector McKethan, 3d do., Wm. Weymss, 4th do; 1st Seargeant vacant, Chas. Kennedy, 2d Seargeant, Wm. T. Battley, 3d do., John H. Robinson, 4th do., W. D. James, 5th do.; John H. Anderson, 1st Corporal, H. S. Frizell, 2d do., Dougald Murphy, 3d do., Jas. C. McRae, 4th do.

[This company, by special act of the Legislature in consequence of services in the war of 1812, is entitled to rank its higher officers as above.]

The Lafayette Light Infantry Company, Capt. Matthews, is under orders and making the most energetic preparations to go to the encampment at Raleigh. This company also has swelled its ranks to about 110. It would have been off a day or two ago, but for information that it must provide itself with tents, clothing, provisions, &c. It will probably leave here to-morrow. Its officers are, W. G. Matthews, Captain, J B Starr 1st Lieut, F N Roberts 2d, J A Pemberton 3d; Benj'n Rush Jr. Orderly Sergeant, D McR O'Hanlon 2d, J T Rose 3d, J N Prior 4th, L C Lineberry 5th; D McDonald 1st Corporal, John McRae 2d, G B Atkins 3d, F J Hahr 4th; Dr W C McDuffie Surgeon, Dr T Martine Assistant Surgeon; T C Hooper Quarter Master, G W Wightman Assistant do.

A Cavalry Company, recently formed here, offered its services to the Governor, but as cavalry are not wanted, its application was declined. Its officers are, James W. Strange, Captain, Hector McNeill, Wm. H. Lutterloh and Joseph Baker, Jr., Lieutenants.

These companies embrace the elite of the young men, married and single, of this town and neighborhood. Nearly every family is represented; and while there are heavy hearts among wives, mothers and sisters, at parting from the Lafayette, no one doubts that the gallant men who have rushed to the field against the common enemy will do honor to themselves and their town. Thousands of prayers will ascend daily for their welfare.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the Independent Company has also received marching orders, and will go to Raleigh as soon as they can provide those equipments which they are directed to carry with them, and which cannot be had at Raleigh, viz: clothing, tents and provisions.

The citizens of Stewart's Creek District, in Harnett county, organized a Home Guard on Saturday last. About 20 names were enrolled for a volunteer company, which we are assured will be made up and offered to the State.

ROBESON COUNTY.—We learn that on Friday last a company of 80 fine looking young men started from Lumberton for Raleigh, under command of Dr. W. S. Norment, who having had some valuable experience in the Mexican War, had been elected Captain. We have not learned the names of the other officers. A fund was raised, and the stores thrown open to supply them with blankets and other necessaries. Thos. J. Norment, Esq. delivered a patriotic address to them on starting.

Those left behind proceeded at once to getting up another company.

MOORE COUNTY.—We received by the last mail the proceedings of a meeting at Carthage on Tuesday last, which, from the present scarcity of hands it is impossible to publish this morning. They breathe the true spirit—that of uncompromising resistance to Black Republican tyranny. It was addressed by Dr. John Shaw, L. J. Merritt, B. I. Howze, Col. John W. Cameron, Gen. A. D. McLean, and C. Dowd, all of whom advocated a firm and united action. Proceedings in our next.

CHAPEL HILL.—A letter from a friend at Chapel Hill informs us that a full company of Volunteers under Capt. Richard J. Ashe left that place on Saturday last. It comprised about 20 of the Students and the choice spirits of the community. A fund of about $1600 was cheerfully contributed in the village, and wagons loaded with provisions had been coming in from the country for some days. The free negro population asked the privilege of contributing, and gave from $10 to $15 each. A free washerwoman whose husband is a slave went out and collected $5 to expend for provisions for the company. Our correspondent says justly, that with God's help a people so united cannot be overcome by any nation.

New Hanover county has appropriated $20,000 to be used by the Committee of Safety.

At Washington, N. C., two military companies have been organized, one of them a Home Guard; and a large amount subscribed to defray expenses.

John Wilder Cameron, formerly of this place, but for several years past Clerk in a Department at Washington, has resigned that place, returned to Raleigh, and been appointed Captain in the Quarter Master's Dep't.

A large party of slaves and free men of color were assembled here on Saturday last, from the town and county, ready to start for labor at Fort Caswell, but instructions were received to send no more, and they were reluctantly disbanded.

REMOVAL OF ARMS.—We understand that about 17,000 of the muskets surrendered with the late U. S. Arsenal, and the complete Field Battery, have been removed to Raleigh, by order of the Governor.

GONE.—The company of U. S. soldiers, recently stationed at the late U. S. Arsenal at this place, left here on Saturday last, under Lieut. D'Lagnel—Brevet Maj. Anderson, their late Captain, being confined to his bed by sickness, and not intending to act further under the commission which he resigned some days ago.

The company marched quietly down Hay Street, without music or flag, their arms, provisions, &c., being borne by a number of drays. The steamer Hurt conveyed them to Wilmington, where Lieut. D'Lagnel had secured a schooner to transport them to New York. Every facility was afforded to him here and at Wilmington in making his arrangements.

CONTRIBUTIONS in aid of the Volunteers, received by A. McLean, in response to the notice published in the Observer of the 25th:—

Four Ladies of Elliotsville,	$25
Wm Bottoms,	5
Alexander Elliot,	50
E H Evans,	5
A person name withheld,	5

This is independent of the subscription in Town for special benefit of the two regular Volunteer Companies of Fayetteville, viz: the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company and the Lafayette Light Infantry Company. That subscription amounted to $2304. Subscribers upon that list are requested to pay in their subscriptions at once to A. McLEAN, Mayor.

TO THE LADIES.—The Independent Company will be happy now to receive the kind and patriotic labors of the Ladies in getting the Company ready for the field—labors which were suspended when the Company was ordered on duty at the Arsenal, but now necessary to the most rapid equipment possible. Please apply to

April 29. W. WHITEHEAD.

☞ Ladies who have the Overall Fatigue Jackets for the Lafayette Light Infantry are requested to send them to the Committee as soon as possible. They will be received at the Store of John N. Prior.

D. McRAE O'HANLON, } Com.
JNO. A. PEMBERTON, }

PEACEFUL RUMORS.—The Baltimore Patriot of Friday afternoon speaks of the prevalence of rumors of a peaceable character, which had produced lighter hearts and feelings of more security than for a week past. As one cause of this, it was said that the Governor of Virginia had directed the troops to act entirely on the defensive, and make no aggressive movement either in aid of Maryland or against the federal government.

We see no reason to rely on any but the last of these rumors.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.—There appears to be a movement (we cannot tell what force it will exert) in both these States to stand aloof from both the parties to the war and insist upon peace. An address in Tennessee, signed by Messrs. Neill S. Brown, Russell Houston, E. H. Ewing, C. Johnson, John Bell, R. J. Meigs, S. D. Morgan, John S. Brien, Andrew Ewing, John H. Callender and Balie Peyton, decidedly approves of the refusal of the Governor to furnish troops to Lincoln, disapproves of both secession and coercion, and recommends that Tennessee join neither party, "for in so doing she would at once terminate her mission of peace maker." "But should a purpose be developed by the Government of over-running and subjugating our brethren of the seceded States, we say unequivocally that it will be the duty of the State to resist at all hazards, at any cost, *and by arms*, any such purpose or attempt." They further recommend a conference with her sister slave-holding States yet in the Union, for the purpose of devising plans of peace. They close as follows:

"Fellow citizens of Tennessee, we entreat you to bring yourselves up to the magnitude of the crisis. Look in the face impending calamities. Civil war—what is it? The bloodiest and darkest pages of history answer this question. To avert it who would not give his time, his talents, his untiring energy—his all? There may be yet time to accomplish everything. Let us not despair. The Border Slave States may prevent this civil war, and why shall they not do it?"

The Kentucky address is in the main to the same end.

GEN. SCOTT.—All hope of the resignation of Gen. Scott is dispelled. Judge Douglas, in making a speech at Bellair on Monday last, said that two days previously he had seen him at his desk, writing orders for the defence and safety of the American Capital. That he soon after met a Virginia gentleman who was chairman of the committee appointed by the Virginia Convention to wait upon General Scott and tender him the command of the forces of Virginia in this struggle. General Scott received him kindly, listened to him patiently, and then said to him: "I have served my country under the flag of the Union for more than fifty years, and as long as God permits me to live, I will defend that flag with my sword; even if my own native State assails it."

NO FOREIGN ARBITRAMENT.—Mr. Seward, in reply to the Governor of Maryland, declines a suggestion "that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country to prevent the effusion of blood." He says, "If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever, that may arise among the parties of this republic, ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European monarchy."

A NEW DIFFICULTY.—The difficulties growing out of the present condition of things in this country are anomolous, and multiplied. Several remarkable ones are stated by the Richmond Whig. First, the Lincoln administration contends that it cannot recognize secession or disunion, that no State or States can secede, but that all the thirty-four are still in the Union; yet the President issues a Proclamation of blockade of some of them in pursuance of the *law of nations!* A government blockading its own ports under the law of nations! The Constitution provides, that "No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over another." Therefore it is perfectly clear, that the government cannot leave open ports in one state and close them in another."

If all the States are *in* the Union, Lincoln has no right to treat any of them as *out* of it.

Again: The Whig says, "By treaties with England and France, it is expressly stipulated that the vessels of those countries shall have the right of entry to *all* the ports of this country. This paper blockade comes directly across this stipulated right. Think you that England and France are the powers to submit tamely to the denial of such a right—which would operate the exclusion of their people from the most profitable commerce with this continent? We take it, that the very first English or French vessel that may be molested in its progress to a Southern port will rouse the offended nations to vigorous measures of resistance."

Once More: The President lays great stress upon his sworn duty to hold and possess, protect and defend, the property of the United States. And he performs that sworn duty by *burning* the public property at Gosport, Harper's Ferry, &c.

OUR FRIENDS AT THE NORTH.—Under this head the Charleston Mercury has a long article calling attention to the defection at this crisis of "Messrs. Fillmore, Everett, Winthrop, Cushing, Butler and Hallett, of Boston; Van Buren, Cochran, McKeon, Weed, Dix and Barnard, of New York; Ingersoll, Wilkins, Binney, Black, Bigler and Ex-President Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Douglas *et id omne genus*—Democrats and Whigs of all stripes, hues and conditions."

It is true that these and all others, high and low, great and small, are against us. We old Whigs have been taunted for years past with the assertion that the Whigs at the North were the enemies of the South, but that the Democrats were true. Behold the present commentary on this! Now, at the first time of actual trial, at all events the great practical trial, there is not to be found a single one of these "true friends." Were they ever true? or were their professions mere empty professions? If ever true, why not now?

A NECESSARY PRECAUTION.—The Governor of Virginia has found it necessary to issue a Proclamation to stop the spontaneous rush of troops to the Capitol, before proper preparation is made for their accommodation. He says,—

Whereas, Volunteers are simultaneously tendering their services, in person, from all parts of the State, without waiting for orders, as they were required to do by a former proclamation, and are repairing to Richmond without previous notice, at great expense to the Commonwealth, and before suitable provision has been made for their accommodation, and before their services are required; these are, therefore, to require all companies not now in Richmond, and not ordered here or elsewhere, to remain at their homes, holding themselves simply in readiness for service, until ordered by competent authority.

WHAT CAN WE BELIEVE?—The disregard of truth is awful. The most monstrous fabrications are the order of the day. Telegraphic dispatches were received at Baltimore a few days ago, that a battle was raging between that city and Fort McHenry, which is a mile or two distant, and that the latter was throwing shells into the city to destroy it. It was news to the people of Baltimore. At the same moment it was generally believed that Jeff. Davis was rapidly advancing Northward at the head of 100,000 troops and might be expected in Richmond in a few days; the advance guard of 5000 South Carolinians to reach Norfolk in a day or two at farthest. For this, strangely enough, the telegraph was not responsible, but "a private letter from well-informed Southern sources."

Next we are assured that Lincoln proposes an armistice for sixty days. This does not appear to have the slightest foundation.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express wrote on the 24th a long and circumstantial account of preparations by the federal troops for the destruction and evacuation of Fortress Monroe at Old Point, stating that "there can be no doubt of the truth of the information furnished, if human testimony can be credited." Yet there appears to be no foundation whatever for the story.

CONDENSED ITEMS OF NEWS.

STEAMERS SEIZED.—The steamer Parkersburg, of the Wilmington and New York line, was seized (chartered they call it there,) at New York and sent with a regiment of U. S. troops towards Washington.

On the other hand we have heard that the North Carolina, the new steamer belonging to that line, has been seized at Wilmington.

The Sch'r G. M. Smith, from New York for Wilmington, put into Hampton Roads on the 24th on a pretence of distress, and was seized by the U. S. vessels off Old Point. She had 10 gun carriages and some small arms, shipped for Wilmington on the 2d inst.

Troops from the South pour through Wilmington daily, says the Journal.

New York city was in an uproar all Sunday last, the streets crowded, to witness the departure of three New York, one Massachusetts and one Rhode Island regiment, about 5000 men in all, for Washington. The 7th regiment had gone on Friday, in the midst of a like turn out of people. The N. Y. papers say, "no language can do justice to the enthusiasm with which the assembled multitude greeted them." The almighty dollar was not forgotten, for we are told that "the owners of eligible windows made a handsome speculation by hiring them out as places from which good views of the troops could be obtained." Another N. Y. regiment of 1800 started on Tuesday.

On Tuesday the federal authorities seized the Washington railroad to the Annapolis Junction, and thence the road to Annapolis, guarding them with troops. They also seized locomotives and cars sufficient to transport 800 troops at a trip. The people along the line were highly excited and threatened to destroy the road; but several trains with troops passed over the road as early as Monday night.

It is said in Baltimore that 8,000 troops had left Annapolis for Washington city up to Thursday evening last, and that 11,000 were at that time at Annapolis. These, with about 8,000 previously in Washington, make about 27,000 federal troops in that city before this time. By the end of this week there will probably be 50,000 there.

A large Maryland force with a full battery is stationed at the Relay House, 8 miles from Baltimore, to prevent Pennsylvania troops getting to Washington by that route.

3000 Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry have been engaged in reclaiming from the ruins of the Armory there many valuable materials and machinery, which escaped serious injury by the extinguishment of the fire applied by the federal officers.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce has made a speech in favor of sustaining Lincoln's administration.

The cars North were running full of passengers, a large proportion being ladies and children, flying from Washington. Hundreds of families have left Baltimore also.

The mails on portions of the routes beyond Washington City are carried in wagons.

CASH.—Nine merchants advertise in the Wilmington Journal that they sell only for cash.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.—The New York papers have stated that A. T. Stewart had given or was to give a million of dollars to help whip the South. We see it stated in the papers now that he actually subscribed $10,000, and that that was the largest amount given by any one person.

Coal has risen to $15 a ton in Baltimore, it being feared that the supply from Pennsylvania will be cut off.

Traveling about Baltimore is high; $20 to Havre de Grace, about 35 miles.

LARGE APPROPRIATIONS.—The New York city Councils have appropriated a million of dollars for the war, and half a million for widows and orphans of those who may be killed.

ALLIANCE.—The Governor of Virginia has published a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States of America," signed by Alex. H. Stephens, commissioner of the latter, and Messrs. Tyler, Preston, Moore, Holcombe, Bruce and Harvie, on the part of the Virginia Convention, providing that until Virginia shall become a member of the Confederacy, the military force and operations of the State shall be under the control of President Davis; that when she becomes a member of the Confederacy, the property acquired from the United States shall be turned over to the Confederacy; and that the expenses incurred by Virginia shall be paid by the Confederacy.

THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.—A letter to the Petersburg Express says that a large force of Virginians is employed at the yard, boring out spikes, building gun carriages, &c., and adds,—

"The property destroyed in the yard, although of great value, was much less than was at first supposed, while what has been saved is exactly that which is most important to us—as machine shops and machinery, timber in good order for building ships, guns of every description, and enough of them for the whole South, shot and shell already loaded, a million pounds of powder, and almost everything else immediately necessary."

STOCKS.—Wall street must have a nice time of it just now. U. S. 6 per cents sold at 86 on Monday, North Carolina 45, Virginia 36, Tennessee 41, Missouri 40. Virginia bonds afterwards rose to 46, and then gradually fell again to 40. These were all purchased at about par. The loss on present sales is awful.

RESIGN.—The N. Y. Times plainly contends that Lincoln and his Cabinet are not fit for the emergency, and calls upon them to resign. It says that "the President runs no small risk of being *superseded* in his office." Plain talk that.

A MODEL CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.—One of the speakers at a great Union meeting in New York on the 20th, no less a man than Mr. Baker, a U. S. Senator from Oregon said, "We are a majority of the Union, and we will govern our *own* Union, within our *own* Constitution, in our *own* way." No use for a Constitution, if the majority can do all this.

TWO MORE SURVIVORS.—We are informed by letter from one of the two, that Wilson T. Hodges of Hyde county and Joseph C. Noroom of Washington county, members of the State Convention of 1835, are still living, making 46 known to be living out of 120.

MAIL FAILURES.—We learn that some of the horses on the High Point stage line have been seized for nonpayment of the price of keeping, and that others have been turned out of the stables for lack of food at the stands. The contractor proving utterly inefficient, the Postmaster here has hired a carrier for a week past, but his last trip extended only to Carthage. We hope that the Postmasters there and beyond will see to it that the mails are carried through, at any cost. It will not do in times like the present to have the mails stopped.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—We learn that a man named Charles H. Sleuman was yesterday arrested and lodged in jail here upon unquestionable evidence of having robbed the mail. He has been driving the sulky mails for about a year past, first to Raleigh via Summerville, then to Fair Bluff and recently to Gilopolis. When arrested by the Postmaster and Deputy Sh'ff Hardie, he had in his boot a letter to the Editors of this paper from which he had abstracted a year's subscription, and a letter to E. Murray & Co. covering a draft for upwards of $500. He confessed to numerous robberies to an amount of which he professes to have no idea. After examination before G. Deming, Esq., he was committed to jail. He is a native of Connecticut.

The frequent losses by mail of late make this an important arrest, and the public is under obligations to our efficient Postmaster, Jas. G. Cook, for the effectual measures he has taken to catch the rogue, and to Messrs Hardie and Deming for their hearty co-operation.

A LONG JOURNEY.—On Saturday night last we received a business letter which was mailed to us at Albemarle, Stanly County, on the 8th of March 1860,—one year, one month, and nineteen days ago. It came down in the Raleigh mail via Summerville. The way-bill and all looked in perfect order.

Plant coral plant coral plant coral

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.—Butler's Massachusetts Regiment has arrived at Washington. Several Southerners have been arrested and ordered to leave. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails among the citizens, many of whom are leaving for the South. The heights of Georgetown are garrisoned by federal troops. More troops are expected at Annapolis from the North. The tone of the Northern press is more defiant and insulting than ever.

Arrest of Gen. Harvey.—The Virginia authorities, last night, at Harper's Ferry, learning that Gen. Harney was on board, had him arrested, and detained him there. Gen. Harney was ordered to Washington by Gen Scott.—*Balt. Patriot, 26th.*

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Departments at Washington wear the aspect of armed citadels. The lower stories of the different buildings are closed, the doors are barricaded and loop holes and port holes for fire arms made in the walls. At the doors of the Chief officials are stationed armed sentinels. The gates of the capitol are barred.

Commander Rodgers and Capt. Wright, prisoners of war taken by the Virginia troops at Norfolk, have passed through Alexandria en route for Washington, being liberated on parole.

Rumors of Compromise.—The town has been very much exercised for several days with rumors of a compromise to be proposed by Lincoln. We have given no credit to these rumors, and still believe them entitled to none.—*Richmond Whig, 27th.*

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

Important from Washington City.—WASHINGTON, April 24.—The rumor is not ill-founded that active and concealed efforts and preparations are in progress, especially in Secretary Seward's department, for an exodus from Washington upon a ship or ships-of-war. The administration, especially the President, Seward, and Smith, keep themselves remarkably shady and very careful as to the individuals admitted to their presence. Treachery, traitors, and violence are apprehended, for every thief doth fear each bush an officer.

The non-arrival of Yankee hireling soldiers here—the indomitable position assumed and maintained by Virginia and Maryland—alarms them all, even old "fuss and feathers" Gen. Scott told the President and Cabinet that the very flower of the army had departed, and at this time he would sooner have received the resignation of every general officer than that of Col. Robt. E. Lee. The best army and navy officers are leaving in squads.

Lincoln is scared, and Senator Andrew Johnson, who saw him on Monday, says he is either a knave or a fool; for, instead of talking up to the great occasion, he retails stories out of the comic almanac or Joe Miller!

Resignation of United States Judges—the Military, &c.—ALEXANDRIA, April 25.—Judges Taney, Campbell, and Wayne, resigned to-day.

Four Georgetown companies which had taken the military oath, disbanded to-day. Several of the members of the Massachusetts Regiment have refused to take the oath.

More Volunteers of the Right Stripe.—At a meeting of the employees of the "Tredegar Iron Works," of this city, a Battalion of four companies, of 90 men each, was organized.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Boston Herald says one hundred young men have left that city for the South within a few days as recruits for the army of the Confederate States.

Close of the Confederate Loan.—A despatch received at New Orleans on the 20th instant from the Hon. C. G. Memminger ordered the close of the $15,000,000 loan of the Confederate States, the entire amount having been subscribed for.

There is a panic in Washington about the banks in that city, and their notes have rapidly depreciated.

Gen'ls. Lee and Johnston.—These two eminent gentlemen, now Majors General in the service of Virginia, have trod the path of life in happy harmony. They entered West Point together—graduated together—entered the army together—advanced step by step to the highest posts in that service. Neither ever led a defeat. Together in her hour of trial they have both rushed to the defence of their native State, and both have been entrusted with the highest positions in her army.

Their fathers, as they are, were friends and comrades in arms. Judge Johnson served with Light Horse Harry in the times that tried men's souls. They made their mark on the enemy, as their sons will do.

There is a gentleman, a resident of this city, to whom Gen. Scott once said: "*The army can better afford to lose every officer, myself included, than Robert Lee.*" To another gentleman, also a resident of Richmond, and equally unimpeachable, Gen. Scott once said: "*I have received much applause for the campaign in Mexico; the whole credit of it is due to Robert Lee.*"—*Rich. Whig*

RESIGNATIONS.—We have received from a friend at Washington City the following list of resignations of Southern Officers of the Navy:

Resignations in 1860.

Lieutenants.—W W Roberts, C E Thorburn, G E Law, R Selden, Va; J R Hamilton, W G Dozier, A F Warley, S C; A W Habersham, E Armstrong, Geo.

Assistant Surgeons.—H B Trist, La; T J Charlton, Geo. And 34 Midshipmen.

Resignations in 1861.

Commodores.—L Rousseau, Lou; J Tatnall, Geo; F Forrest, Va.

Captains.—V M Randolph, J S Nicholas, G A Magruder, L M Powell, S Barron, Va; D N Ingraham, D J Ingraham, S C; Frank Buchanan, Md.

Commanders.—S S Lee, W C Whittle, C C Turner, R G Robb, A B Fairfax, R L Page, A Sinclair, C H A H Kennedy, M F Maury, T J Page, G Minor, T R Rootes, J L Henderson, T T Hunter, C F McIntosh, Va; E Ferrand, R Semmes, Ala; Wm McBlair, Ind; T W Brent, Fla; E M Yard, N J; C H McBlair, Md.

Lieutenants.—C F M Spotswood, W L Maury, R B Pegram, G T Sinclair, G W Harrison, C R Jones, John Wilkinson, C M Fauntleroy, W B Fitzgerald, R Fairfax, W A Webb, C C Simms, W H Parker, J P Jones, W L Powell, J M Brooke, M P Jones, J H Rochelle, R D Minor, W Sharp, B W Hunter, J S Taylor, H Davidson, Va; J H North, T B Huger, John Rutledge, C M Morris, T P Pelot, J M Stribling, P Porcher, M Simons, S C; C W Hayes, R T Chapman, W L Bradford, Ala; F B Renshaw, J Fry, Fla; John N Maffitt, N C; J W Bennett, Md; W P Buckner, Ky; John Kell, Geo; J R Eggleston, Miss.

Surgeons.—W F Patton, W A W Spotswood, L W Minor, W F McClenahan, W B Sinclair, R F Mason, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeons.—J S Gilliam, W F Carrington, C H Williamson, W M Page, Va; A M Lynah, S C; W G Hay, Geo.

Assistant Surgeons.—H W M Washington, A S Garnett, Va; C E Lining, S C.

Paymasters.—L Warrington, J A Semple, Va; J B Rittenhouse, Ala; R T Allison, Ind; W W J Kelly, Fla; H Myers, Geo.

Masters.—W E Evans, S C; T B Mills, Ala; J Pearson, Va; R C Jones, La. And 87 Midshipmen.

Our correspondent adds, under date of April 24th,—

"Many Southern officers, who will resign, are now on distant stations, ignorant of the political condition of the country.

"The bitterest feeling exists among the Black Republicans, and all officers who resign are denounced as rascals, &c.

"43 resignations of Southern Army officers in the last three days."

The Fayetteville Observer.—We are not conscious of having done the Observer any wrong.

Newbern Progress, Friday last.

Oh no! It was no wrong, was it not, to accuse the Observer, *falsely*, of being "the leading defender of Lincoln and his administration in North Carolina?" No wrong to vary the *false* charge by the equally *false* assertion that "the entire course of the Observer since the inauguration of Lincoln has been against the South and in sympathy with the Lincoln administration?" No wrong to say again on Friday last, as follows:—

"We never doubted but when the struggle commenced Mr Hale would be found on the side of the South, but we again say, as we have said before, that the course of that paper since the Presidential election, whether intended or not, has been such as to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and to prove our assertion we refer all enquiring minds to its files."

In all its false sayings, the Progress never said this till last Friday, and in referring to our files for any such assertion as that with which it closes, it is again guilty of a deliberate and malignant *falsehood*, and that too though we never assailed the Progress except to repel its attacks.

The Raleigh Standard has occupied precisely the same position as the Observer, both before and since the war began; and the Progress does justice to the Standard while it persists in slandering the Observer, all the time reiterating that "this is no time for criminations and recriminations." We will not submit to its injustice. If it don't like our retorts it must cease to assail us.

THE MAIN CHANCE.—There are indications that the account of an extraordinary interview with Lincoln is true. See it in another column. Lincoln wants to know what is to become of his revenue if he loses the South? The poor sordid creature! Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, was decidedly a more respectable character. There is one sensible remark made by Lincoln, viz: "I had better go and hang myself on the first tree I come to." This hits the case exactly.

A letter from a Georgia volunteer at Portsmouth, Va., complains of the scant and inferior provision of food for their sustenance there. This should be remedied; and we trust it will not be neglected at the N. C. encampment at Raleigh.

SENATOR CLINGMAN.—The Goldsboro' Notes says that Mr. Clingman passed through that place on Tuesday night, with several hundred South Carolina soldiers, on the way to Virginia. He delivered a speech.

The Editors of the Greensborough Patriot propose to publish that paper twice a week.

LONGEVITY.—On Wednesday last Glasgow, a negro man belonging to Graham D. Baker, Esq. of this county, died at the age of 118. He said he had a son 18 years of age at the "Dark Day" in 1778, when he went to the house and found his master and mistress on their knees praying, supposing that the end of the world had come. The fowls all went to roost, &c. He spoke the Gaelic language; was remarkable for truthfulness and sobriety. He has been blind for twenty years, but possessed his other faculties till two days before his death, when attacked with sudden illness.

Suitable Materials for Army Clothing.—The following is from a graduate of West Point—one who has seen service, and whose opinion is entitled to consideration:

"The clothing prescribed for the soldiers of the regular army, after long experience, is undoubtedly the best for volunteers. The overcoat, uniform coat, sack coat or blouse, trowsers and blankets, should be of wool, without any mixture of cotton, and should conform, in cut and make, to those used in the regular army. The stockings should be of coarse wool,—no cotton; flannel shirts of wool and cotton,—the less cotton the better; drawers of cotton flannel. Clothing is usually issued twice a year, in quantities as follows: To each soldier, one hat, one forage cap, one uniform coat, two sack coats, two pairs of drawers, three flannel shirts, four pairs boots, four pairs stockings in one year; two blankets, two leather stocks in five years; three pairs of trowsers the first year, two pairs the second year.

We learn that Alex. W. Lawrence, of N. C., Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy, has resigned and returned to his native State.

Raleigh State Journal.

Old Edgecombe Forever—Still They Go.—Sixty more men, as brave as ever faced a cannon's mouth, left here yesterday, to fight in behalf of the good cause. They were unorganized, and it is their purpose to enter the service wherever they can be usefully employed.—*Tar. Mercury.*

The Montgomery Confederation says: "Mr. Bullock, of Kentucky, nephew of Senator Breckinridge, and Mr. Todd, also of Kentucky, and brother to Mrs. Lincoln, are in our city. The latter gentleman for the purpose of offering his services to the President of the Confederate States; although Old Abe is his brother-in-law.

Fire.—The steam mill of Mr. Geo. B. Lipscombe, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, together with fifteen to twenty barrels of Corn, and a large quantity of lumber. Mr. L. was absent, being one of the Edgecombe Guards, now at Fort Macon. On hearing of his loss, and that about $1000 would put the mill in working order again, a number of benevolent and public spirited citizens in the vicinity immediately contributed that amount.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The receipts of Produce have been unusually light since our last, and we would remark that it is difficult to quote correct prices. In Cotton and Naval Stores there has been nothing done, and lower prices may be expected. Provisions are advancing. Sales of Flour at 8 35 to 8 50 for Super. Bacon 15 for Hog round. Corn $1 per bushel.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—April 27, 1861.

50 bbls. Yellow dip Turpentine sold at 1 85; 150 bbls. Spirits at 30. No other sales.

A schr. cleared on Saturday for New York with 1450 bbls. rosin, 18 do. soap stone, 182 bales cotton, 1,082 bushels pea nuts.

SATURDAY, April 27, 1861.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners.—

Present: A. McLean, Mayor, S. T. Hawley, M. McKinnon, E. L. Pemberton, A. A. McKethan, Wm. McLaurin, Wm. Warden,—

The following proceedings were had:

In view of the present troubles, by which most of the employments of the poorer and laboring classes are suspended and their means of earning subsistence cut off; and in further view of apprehended scarcity of provisions:

The Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville respectfully recommend that every indulgence be extended to all such, and that dealers and producers be appealed to in their behalf, to supply them with provisions and necessaries at the lowest prices possible, and to extend to them all the kindness and liberality consistent with justice to themselves: that merchants and others be especially requested to use their influence to keep down prices of all provisions as low as possible.

And the Mayor and Commissioners, in furtherance of the foregoing recommendation, hereby establish a Commissary Department, to which all contributions of provisions of any kind, or money, may be sent, for distribution to the families or relatives who may need such, during the absence of such volunteers, gratuitously if necessary, or at most at the cost thereof to the department hereby established; and all persons disposed to assist are appealed to to aid this very necessary movement.

Resolved, That the County Solicitor be requested to present the subject to the consideration of the Justices, at their meeting to be held on Monday next, and urge an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the object of this proceeding. And inasmuch as the town and county are one so far as taxes are concerned, and the citizens of the town have already contributed liberally, it is deemed just and fair that any loan that may be necessary to raise the means in this behalf should be made on the faith and credit of the county, by purchasing provisions and other necessaries to be disposed of to consumers at cost, and further to provide a guarantee of support to the families of volunteers during their absence. From the Minutes.

WM. WARDEN, Town Clerk *pro tem.*

WANTED,

FOR the regular service of the State of North Carolina, at N. C. Arsenal, Fayetteville, TWENTY-FIVE Able bodied enlisted Laborers of Ordnance, to serve for 6 months, unless sooner discharged. Pay, Nine Dollars per month, with clothing, subsistence and medical attendance.

Apply to WM. BELL, at the Arsenal.
April 29. 17-2t

All persons having bills against the La Fayette Lt. Infantry, will please hand them in at once for settlement to Capt. Matthews.
April 29. 1t

GUANO! GUANO!!

350 BAGS receiving from St'r N. Carolina, in store for sale by
A. W. STEEL.
April 27, 1861. 17-1t

WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a YOUNG HORSE of good action and fine form, suitable for training as a Cavalry horse. A liberal offer will be made.

Apply to H. L. MYROVER.
April 27. 17-

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual meeting of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company has been adjourned to and will take place on Thursday, the 9th day of May, at the Town Hall, at 11 o'clock.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.
Fayetteville, April 26.
☞ Town papers copy. 17-1t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 20, 1861.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCES OF THE STATE NOT already ordered into active service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's office a roll of the members of the Companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied at the call of your Governor. The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief
J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS, ADJ'T. GENL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No 4.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the Governor in reference to Military matters—such as applications for commissions, tender of services of companies, &c., requisitions for arms, ammunition, &c., and for information appertaining to the military organizations called into service, will be directed to the Adjutant General in this city.

By order of Gov. Ellis.
J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS, ADJ'T GENL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.

HEREAFTER ALL PROVISIONS passing through this city, intended for any depot out of the bounds of the State, will be stopped here for the supply of the troops concentrated at this point. The market price will be allowed for the provisions so stopped. Forwarding and receiving agents at the railroad depot will pay strict attention to the execution of this order.

By order of the Governor.
J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS, ADJ'T GENL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.

A MEDICAL BOARD to consist of Chas. E. Johnson, M. D., F. J. Haywood, M. D., W. H. McKee, M. D., will assemble in the City of Raleigh on Monday, May the 6th, 1861, for the purpose of examining applicants for admission into the Medical Department to be organized.

Physicians desiring appointments will make immediate application, by letter, to this office, to go before the Medical Board—furnishing testimonials of moral character.

By order of the Governor.
J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

Papers of the State will please copy the above.

ICE! ICE!!

THE Fayetteville ICE HOUSE will be open from 6 to 7½ o'clock every morning, and from 5 to 7 on Saturday evenings. No Ice will be delivered without Tickets, and no tickets without *Cash*.

Tickets can be had at my Store.

D. ANDERSON.

Ice can also be had at my Store during the day.
April 24. 16-tf

NOTICE.

ALL OF MY ACCOUNTS are made out, and all those **WHO CAN** pay, will please do so as early the ensuing week as possible.

J. N. PRIOR.
April 26. 16-2t-

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER I will pay no debts unless contracted by myself or my immediate family.

NEILL McFADYEN.
April 27 17*3tpd

SCHOOL NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for Cumberland County, held on the 15th April, 1861, the following persons were appointed School Committees for the several School Districts, as follows, to wit:

Dist. No. 1 L Bethune, N Sinclair, J C Curry.
2 W L McDiarmid, P McRae, J C McLean.
3 R D Gillis, A McLeod, M Campbell
4 J L Campbell, J A McKethan, P Munroe.
5 N McGugan, W McLauchlin, D Black.
6 G Munroe, J C McDougald, L M Gillis.
7 J Brown, A Ray, Duncan McCall.
8 J McKellar,

The Vote of Randolph.—The Observer thinks that a statement made about the vote of Randolph by the Sheriff of the County should be satisfactory. It may be so to the Observer but it is not so to us. Too much difference between the vote of August and February. This is no time for invective however and we are willing that the Observer should assume that all is right.

Newbern Progress.

Will the Progress tell the people of Randolph what *will* satisfy its squeamish desires? The sheriff says there is not an illegal voter on the list of 2611, and the sheriff must know. That is not satisfactory. We show that Cumberland county gave a far larger vote in proportion to its white male population than Randolph gave. That won't do. Craven, too, with 3579 white males, gives 1637 votes, a considerably larger proportion than 2511 votes to the 6864 white males of Randolph. But we suppose *that* won't do either. In the absence of direct information of what will satisfy the Progress, we may venture a guess, that if Randolph would give democratic votes, the only complaint would be that its vote was too small—that they ought to "vote early and vote often."

But the Progress, after thus repeating its disproved slander upon Randolph, in the same breath in which it still contends that there was "something wrong"—in other words a fraud—in its vote, graciously concludes that "this is no time for invective."! Why not, then, either cease its invective or prove its justice?

But it is not Randolph county alone that this insolent braggadocio takes under his charge. He says in the same issue in which we find the above, as follows:—

"*The Fayetteville Observer.*—We are glad to see that this influential paper has at last exposed the cause of the South."

At last, indeed! Who made this man, (for all we know a foreigner or a black republican himself, certainly but a very recent convert himself to the cause of the South according to his own test,) a judge to pronounce upon our faithfulness to the South, now and at all times? We, who were born here, and where every thing that we ever were, or are, or expect to be or have, is centered? Why at the very moment when this "carpet hero" was dispatching his infamous slanders from his printing office in Newbern, while some of his neighbors, (many of them like ourselves of the "at last" kind,) were at work down at Fort Macon, where the fight will be if anywhere in that section,—at this very moment, we say, the Observer office furnished seven men with muskets in their hands in front of the U. S. Arsenal, where a sanguinary fight for "the cause of the South" was only prevented because of the vast disproportion between the forces.

Again, the same paper says,—

"*Untrue to its Section.*—As we feared the Greensboro' Patriot sides with Lincoln and *against* the South in the awful Revolution which is now raging. It accuses for the Confederate States with "dishonoring" the flag of the Union and of "raising the cry of rebellion" in the same issue in which Lincoln's inaugural is given. We say that such sentiments cannot be tolerated in North Carolina now, and if the people of Guilford County will quietly submit to such *treason* against the South and its dearest interests there are enough in the State who will not, and if such sentiments are not suppressed the mob will see that the offices from which they emanate are suppressed. We are in a war—a war between the North and the South—and he who is not unqualifiedly for us will be set down as against us."

At the moment this was published the Editor of the Patriot was busily engaged in raising another volunteer Company in Guilford to go to the coast and keep the abolition hordes from getting hold of the Editor of the Progress—though if they did get him they could make no better use of him than to let him stay where he is and fulminate his slanders upon all true men in the State who are not Locofocos. If he can in no other way help the cause of Lincoln, he may at least do so by deceiving some into the belief of that monstrous lie that two-thirds of the people of North Carolina are only "at last" Southern men.

We learn that another impudent slanderer who expends his valor upon the stump, instead of buckling on his knapsack and seeking the enemy, indulged himself a few days ago in a speech in an up-country town in abusing the Observer. He is probably waiting for an office, and taking that judicious course to secure one. But we altogether agree with the Charleston Courier, that "when the host goes forth to the battle, every one of these mouthing warriors should be found in his place in the ranks,"—yes, in the ranks, not in the offices.

Our readers will please bear in mind that we have assailed nobody; but we will not submit to be assailed by a pack who would be blood-hounds but for lack of the courage of that more respectable animal.

STATE ITEMS.

Council of State.—We learn that the Governor and Council of State have resolved upon establishing a military encampment at Raleigh *immediately*. Also, that they have suspended all the public works under their control. Both of these movements are in the right direction. Steps were also taken to distribute the arms at Fayetteville.—*Ral. State Journal.*

The Branch Mint of the United States at Charlotte was formally taken possession of on Saturday last by Col. J. T. Bryce, in obedience to orders from his Excellency Gov. Ellis. There was not the slightest excitement.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Granville Greys, a new Company numbering about 70 men, under command of Captain George Wortham, reported here to-day for service.

Also, a Volunteer Company from Columbus County under command of Captain B. Smith. They number about 65. Neither of these Companies are yet equipped, but they will be promptly equipped and embodied.

Wilmington Journal, 23d.

The Thomasville Rifles.—Rev. Willis L. Miller and A. G. Foster, Esq., Union men up to Lincoln's proclamation, made stirring war speeches in Thomasville, Davidson, on Saturday last, and the Thomasville Rifles unanimously resolved to tender their services to the Governor. The Rev. Willis L Miller is Captain of the Company. The war spirit is up in Davidson.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We learn that Judge Ruffin, formerly Chief Justice of North Carolina, has raised in his own county, Alamance, and will equip at his own expense, a company of seventy-five men, and maintain them for three months, or during the war.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The highly efficient company of Hornet's Nest Rifles came up this morning from Fort Caswell, and will proceed immediately by Railroad to Raleigh. They will give a good account of themselves, be sure of that, whether at Washington City or elsewhere.

Wilmington Journal.

Our townsman, Josiah Turner, jr., Esq. left his home yesterday morning, to join our force at Fort Macon, where he expects to remain until the meeting of the Legislature, and longer if necessary. His first intention was to go to Fort Caswell, but learning that Fort Macon was threatened, he made that his destination.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

The South Carolina and Georgia troops are pouring forward to the assistance of Virginia. Three Georgia Companies passed through here yesterday *en route* for Portsmouth.—*Wilmington Journal 23d.*

There came down this morning by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad a battalion of 240 men from Iredell, Rowan and Cabarrus, for service here. They are fine looking troops and will make capital soldiers. Some, indeed the majority, are equipped, but some are not, having hastened down with simply such weapons as they could get.

Wilmington Journal.

Tennessee a Unit.—Let the friends of the South everywhere be assured that in the hour of trial which is now upon us, *Tennessee will be, is now to-day, a unit.* All past dissensions are hushed. There is but one voice. Down with the tyrant and up with the flag of Southern rights, Southern honor, and Southern independence. Such is the voice of every patriotic man, woman and child to-day in the town of Nashville, which gave to the Union candidates on the 9th of February last a majority of six to one. And so will it be through the whole length and breadth of the State. He that halts is damned.

Nashville Union.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,866,544 bales, against 4,161,438 last year. Decrease, 794,941 bales.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From the Baltimore Sun Extra of Monday Afternoon.

We learn from a gentleman who left the vicinity of Cockeysville about 2 o'clock this morning, that the Pennsylvania troops were still there. They arrived about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and numbered from 2,500 to 3,000. They have no tents, and subsist on such provisions as they brought with them, or can obtain from country farm houses.

They were subsequently ordered by Lincoln to return to Harrisburg.

A despatch from a reliable gentleman at Annapolis, to a friend at the Annapolis junction, says that the steamer Maryland, after towing the U. S. ship Constitution out of the harbor of Annapolis into Annapolis roads, went down the bay—rumor said either to land somewhere on the Patuxent and march across the country to Washington, or to Fort Monroe, or up the Potomac to Washington.

The citizens of the county had torn up the rails on the Annapolis road.

All the volunteer cavalry and infantry companies, well armed and equipped, were under arms and ready to dispute every inch of ground.

All travel between this city and the North has been suspended since Saturday morning, in consequence of the destruction of the railroad bridges. Several persons, however, reached this city yesterday from Philadelphia, having come as far as the Susquehanna river in the cars, and passing over, proceeded to Port Deposit, and engaged private conveyances.

A German printing office and a china store were sacked on Saturday night by mobs.

About 500 armed Baltimoreans went out on horseback, in buggies, wagons, on foot, &c., to fight the Pennsylvanians, 17 miles from Baltimore; but found them friendly, and with orders to return to Harrisburg, and so after spilling some liquor instead of blood, they returned to Baltimore.

In an interview with the Baltimore authorities on Saturday night, President Lincoln "asseverated with great earnestness that the protection of Washington was the sole object of concentrating troops there, and he protested that none of the troops brought through Maryland were intended for any purposes hostile to the State, or aggressive as against the Southern States."

Return of Col. Small's Regiment.—PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Col. Small's regiment returned last night. Six men thereof were wounded by the stones thrown at Baltimore. A large number are missing.

From a gentleman who reached this city yesterday afternoon from New York, we learn that the excitement in that city and Philadelphia in reference to the opposition which the Northern troops have met with in Baltimore in their attempt to reach the Capital is most intense. At New York troops were pouring in from all directions, and there seemed to be a fierce determination to reach the Capital at all hazards. Great difficulty was experienced by travellers in procuring conveyance Southward.—*Balt. American, Monday.*

The Killed and Wounded.—The following is a recapitulation of the killed and wounded during the collision yesterday:

Citizens Killed.—Robert W. Davis, Philip S. Miles, John McGann, John McMahon, William R. Clark, Jas. Carr, Sebastian Gies, William Maloney, Michael Murphy.

Citizens Wounded.—James Myers, mortally, —— Coney, William Reed, Boy unknown.

Soldiers Killed.—Two unknown.

Soldiers Wounded.—Asa Needham, Michael Green, D. B. Tyler, Edward Colwin, H. W. Danforth, Wm. Patch, Three unknown.

The total killed is nine citizens and two soldiers; wounded—three citizens and eight soldiers.

Balt. American, 20th.

ANNAPOLIS, April 22—noon.—The U. S. frigate Constitution and steamer Maryland are now anchored off the harbor. Col. Butler has 1,500 of the 1,800 Massachusetts troops on board the Constitution. They are armed with Minnie muskets, cutlasses and revolvers. Four field pieces were on the Maryland's decks. The officers of the Elkridge railroad disabled their engines, while the citizens were ready to tear up the track in order to prevent Col. Butler from using it.

When the Constitution left her wharf, the gates of the yard were thrown open, and the citizens entered the yard, presenting a warlike appearance. Small boys were marching about with sabres and revolvers at their sides, and every face presented a solemn and revengeful cast.

This evening the officers of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company sent out a burthern train and took up the track for a considerable distance, in order that the road may not be used by any troops that may hereafter arrive.

Great Excitement at Boston.—BOSTON, April 20.—The city was terribly excited last night at the attack on the Massachusetts volunteers at Baltimore. The city government instructed an appropriation of $10,000 to fit out volunteers, and pay each volunteer $20 per month, besides the government pay.

Delaware for Secession.—PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The Delaware State arms are in possession of the Secessionists. The Governor of Delaware has not responded to the requisition of the President, and will not.

Missouri for Secession.—INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 20.—The arms and ammunition at the arsenal at Liberty have been given up, having been seized by the Missourians.

There is an immense secession meeting; thousands are present from the adjoing counties of Missouri and Kansas. Prominent places are displaying secession flags.

From the Washington Chronicle, (Republican.)

It is a strange yet most animating spectacle to look in upon the Capitol rooms. It is a great garrison. Nearly eight thousand troops are quartered in its rooms, and yet so vast and spacious is this splendid edifice, that there are abundant accommodations for three thousand more.

CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY.

The Alexandria Gazette, of Saturday, says:

The Arsenal at Harper's Ferry is in ruins, with 16,000 stand of arms.

At 12 o'clock last night, the Horse troops from Fauquier, under Lieutenant Randolph and Captain T. R. Ashby, arrived at Harper's Ferry, and demanded the surrender of the Arsenal.

A parly was asked by the garrison, and in a few minutes flames were seen to burst from the buildings, they having been fired during the parly, by the garrison, which escaped across the river, leaving nothing but burning ruins behind them. The troops via the Manassas Road had not arrived.

A train laid to blow up the work-shop failed, and as a consequence Virginia gets the machinery uninjured. A train was also laid to blow up the bridge, but in the haste of departure the retiring troops neglected to apply the match.

Seizure of Powder.—NORFOLK, April 20, 4 P. M.—The Powder Magazine was seized last night by order of Gen. Taliaferro. Thirty-two hundred barrels of gunpowder, a large quantity of loaded shell, and an immense number of Shrapnel shot and percussion caps, were secured.

Sixteen hundred federal troops were landed at Fortress Monroe last night.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 20th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

The elections ordered for Major and Brigadier-Generals in the several Divisions and Brigades in the State are hereby suspended, and no elections will be held by the officers receiving such orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. F. HOKE, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

The Volunteer forces of the State not already ordered into active service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied at the call of your Governor. The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. F. HOKE, *Adjutant General.*

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN—BLOCKADE DECREED.

The President of the Black Republicans has issued another Proclamation, in which, after several whereases, he says:

"I have further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and of the law of nations in such case provided. For this purpose, a competent force will be posted so as to prevent entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, with a view to violate such blockade, a vessel shall approach, or shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of the blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port, for such proceedings against her and her cargo, as prizes, as may be deemed advisable.

"And I hereby proclaim and declare that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretense, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on board of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy."

The paper bears date the 19th April, and its decree is to be of force till the meeting of Congress.

The Blockade.—The Proclamation of the Rump President, declaring the ports of the seceded States to be in a state of Blockade, is one of the best jokes of the season. Fifteen hundred miles of seacoast blockaded by about two dozen war vessels! All the outside world is to see its trade cut up by such a contemptible naval force! Great Britain is to submit to be ruined by a paper flourish from the pen of Abe Lincoln! France ditto! Every nation in Europe ditto! What a thought!—*Petersburg Express.*

RAILROAD BRIDGES DESTROYED.

The Petersburg Express says, that the Washington Chronicle of Sunday, which is an infamous Black Republican sheet, and gives Lincoln's administration a warm support, says:

At a late hour we learn that the disunionists have, in fact, destroyed four bridges on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad—that near Canton, that across Gunpowder river and that across Bush river, with at least one more. It is also equally true that the splendid steamer that carried passengers across the Susquehanna on the same road has been scuttled and sunk.

And the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, fourteen miles from Baltimore, have been destroyed by the mob, and they are progressing to burn the others as far as the Pennsylvania line. There are many bridges on this line of the road.

Gen. Patterson has been detached by Lieut. Gen. Scott to take charge of the military district composed of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. This veteran officer will do his whole duty in the premises.

Baltimore has voted $500,000 for the defence of that city.

Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, just arrived last evening, reports that it is entirely out of the question to force troops through Baltimore.

Thomas Winans, the famous Baltimore Millionaire, has offered his entire fortune of $7,000,000 to the support of the Southern cause. Three cheers and a tiger for the noble fellow.

A plot to burn Willard's Hotel, Washington, was discovered on Saturday. Cassius M. Clay and a number of "border ruffians" are quartered there, and the object, it is thought, was to smoke or burn them out.

A Church Scene.—In reporting the effect of the war news, a New York paper friendly to Beecher, says:

"At Henry Ward Beecher's Church, in the evening, a scene occurred which beggared description. In the course of his remarks, the reverend gentlemen had a dispatch handed him, announcing that Fort Sumter had been reinforced and Fort Moultrie reduced to ruins. The announcement was greeted with cheers, huzzas, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs—hundreds of eyes were suffused in tears, and the wildest excitement pervaded the whole audience for several minutes."

A very original mode of worshipping the God of Peace.—*Charleston Courier.*

MARRIED,

On the 27th March, by D. A. McIver, Esq., Mr. BROOKS BURKE to Miss ELIZABETH MANSFIELD, of Haywood.

At the residence of Dr. Moody, on Sunday the 14th inst., by Kerney Tally, Esq., Mr. NAT. THOMAS to to Miss EMILY, daughter of Joseph Emerson, Esq.

Recently, by George Emerson, Esq., on the Buck Mountain, Mr. GREEN PHILIPS to Miss SUSAN F. BEAL.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., by George Emerson, Esq., Mr. JULIUS BLALOCK, late of Cartersville, to Miss PATTY, daughter of Caleb Beal.

At Mt. Vernon Springs, on Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Gilbert, Mr. ORAN ANDREW to Miss ROSANNAH, daughter of T. S. Dowd, of Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

DIED,

In Moore county on the 17th inst. Mrs. ELIZA ROWAN, in the 66th year of her age.

Plows! Plows!!
Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.
Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to call on or address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., as he is determined to buy and pay the highest prices for them that the state of the market will permit.

A. S. C. POWELL.
Clinton, Sampson Co., March 28. 9-3mpd

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1861.
George Dawkins et al., vs. Mary Jane Dawkins et al.
Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Miles Blue, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Miles Blue, non-resident defendant, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and hear ex parte as to him.

Witness, John D. Shaw, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and the eighty-fifth year of our Independence.

[18*6w] JOHN D. SHAW, C. & M. E.

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the F. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bissell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 28, 1861. 7*tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on May 1st.

For particulars address COL. C. C. TEW,
Supt. H. M. A.
Hillsboro', N. C., March 25. 8-5w*2t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE, Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE.

Fuller & Lawrence,
DEALERS IN
NAVAL STORES.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, &c., consigned to them either for sale or shipment. Our Wharf and Warehousee being conveniently located for the reception of Produce either by Rail Road or River, enables us to make charges light. Orders for Spirit Casks, Glue Bungs, &c., filled on favorable terms.

Office No. 2, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 12, 1861. 13*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

CAUTION.

ABOUT a month ago a paper in blank, signed on the face by Neill A. Currie, R. D. Dickson, and John W. Roper, intended to be filled up as a negotiable note and offered in bank, was forwarded by mail from Laurinburg, to D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville, but has never come to hand. The public is cautioned against trading for any such paper.

R. D. DICKSON, Post Master.
Laurinburg, April 12, 1861. 13*3t

LAND ON BUFFALO CREEK FOR SALE.

John McLeod, et al. vs. William McLeod, et al.
In Equity.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, at Fall term, 1860, upon the petition of the Heirs at law of John McLeod, dec'd., I will expose to sale, at the Court House door, in Fayetteville, on Monday of Superior Court, the 13th day of May next, a Valuable tract of LAND, lying on Buffalo Creek about 23 miles from town, on the Turnpike Road, joining Catharine Ferguson, Wm. McLean, and others, containing about 200 Acres, 100 of which is cleared.

Terms of sale, $25 in cash, and the balance 6 months credit with interest from date. Bond and approved security required.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M.
April 12. 13-81*ts

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in th village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

B. B. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

SALE OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed on the 12th of April 1861, by William Byrd, for purposes therein mentioned, I will on Saturday the 4th day of May next, offer for sale at public Auction to the highest bidder, at William Byrd's store in the town of Lumberton, a stock of GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and various others articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale, ninety days credit; purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

RORY McNAIR, Trustee.
April 13. 14-tlstM

FURTHER NOTICE.

IN the above mentioned deed of trust the Notes and Accounts due to William Byrd having been assigned to me as trustee, fair notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment to me, by or before the said 4th day of May next, or legal process will be taken to enforce collection.

RORY McNAIR, Trustee.
Lumberton, April 13. 14-tlstM

Business Enlarged.
Extensive Shoe Manufactory.

THE firm of Wm. Carter and Sons having been recently dissolved, a new association has been formed under the firm of

Marsh, Carter & Co.,

who will continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, and LEATHER of every description, upon a much more extensive scale than heretofore. Combined with our Tannery, it is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Southern country. Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

MARSH, CARTER & CO.
Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5. 94-3m

HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.
McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26. 8-

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28. 83tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM,
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, } Fayetteville.
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Fayetteville will be held in the hall of the Bank, on Monday the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
April 19. 15*td

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 84 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 78*1y

NOVELTIES FOR THIS SEASON.
HUSKE & ANDERSON

HAVE received in part, (and daily expect the balance) a complete and carefully selected Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing all the newest and most desirable Styles of the season. Among which may be found

Rich Broche Silks; Silk Tissues and Grenadines; Poplins, Plain and Broche; French Organdies; Plain and Printed Bereges; Berege Anglaise; Plain and Emb'd Mozambiques; Silk Figured Barcades; Challies, Printed, Plain and Emb'd.

Together with every other kind of Dress Goods known. For all of which, we can furnish Suitable

Trimmings,

at Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St. West end Fay. Hotel Building.

ALSO,

Silk Lace Points and Silk Mantles; Linen, Lawn and Cloth Dusters, Zouaves and Arabs; Silk Lace Lama Talmas, and Sultanas; Silk Garibaldies, Alpaca, &c. Berege and other goods for making Dusters, Zouaves, &c. A few very handsome Emb'd Grenadine SHAWLETTS at HUSKE & ANDERSON'S

WE also offer for sale to the Ladies and Milliners a large assortment of Ladies and Misses' BONNETS and HATS, with a great variety of French FLOWERS. H. & A.

WE wish to call particular attention to our assortment of French, English and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Gentlemen, and a large supply of Goods for Boys. H. & A.

IN our Gentlemen's Furnishing Room may be found a large supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

as well as every other article of Gentlemen's apparel, from a Fashionable Moleskin Hat at $5, or sewed do. at 20 cts., to a pair half Hose at 12½ cts. to 65 cts. a pair; SUITS made to order at short notice. H. & A.

WE earnestly request those in need of GOODS to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can offer

BARGAINS

in the way of **Cheap Goods.**

The above Stock will be sold at retail on time to responsible parties, or 5 per cent. off for cash for bills of $25 and upwards.

HUSKE & ANDERSON.
Nos. 46 and 48 West end Fay. Hotel Building.
March 28, 1861. 8tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
At Auction.

A HOUSE and LOT in Pittsboro', N. C., belonging to Mrs. C. O. Horne, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, on Thursday, the 16th day of May (Court week in Chatham.) The House is large and commodious and is situated in the most desirable part of the village.

There will also be offered at the same time and place a large and well constructed STORE HOUSE, located in the most business part of the town.

Terms, Six and Twelve months credit, with note and approved security. Persons wishing further information in regard to this property, previous to the sale will apply to H. R. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 5. 11*p

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.
John H. Montgomery vs. Heirs at law of Martin Thompson.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Joseph Warbriton and Benjamin Scarbrough and his wife, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday of July, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April A. D. 1861.

[15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.
Smitherman & Spencer vs. Hiram Allen.
Attachment.